

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

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## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25\*

*(Continued from Vol. III., page 643.)*

Oct. 7. The General entered the city of Baltimore at Forrest  
1824. (Charles) street, and at the intersection of Montgomery



street he passed under a beautiful civic arch. The General was then conducted through Forrest, Lee, Sharp, Pratt and Paca streets, greeted with welcoming cheers by crowds occupying every posi-



tion which afforded the least prospect of beholding him. At the intersection of Paca and Baltimore streets the following arrangement was made: The General remained in the front barouche alone, the gentlemen who accompanied him thus far now taking their seats in the second and third barouches. As the General entered Baltimore street, the elevated ground rendered him a conspicuous object for many squares below.

At the intersection of Baltimore and Eutaw streets (it being the original line of Baltimore city), was erected, fronting to the west, the civic arch, and on passing under it, the General entered upon the right of the military display. The General, uncovered, received the salutes of the different corps as he passed the line, while from the windows and other positions along the street, thousands of handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies.

As the General passed down the line an interesting relic of the Revolution was presented to his notice. It was the original standard of the brave general, Count Pulaski, whose heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty are conspicuous in the records

\* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.



COMMODORE ROGERS.

of the War of Independence. The corps of Forsyth's Riflemen had solicited and obtained from its owner, Colonel Bentalou the honor of carrying this standard upon the day of the General's arrival in the city; and it was on this occasion displayed upon one of the spears used by the lancers of the legion, entwined with Pulaski's sword belt. It was when this gallant officer received his mortal wound in the attack upon Savannah, October 9, 1779, that he bequeathed this belt to his companion in arms, Colonel (then Captain) Bentalou. The legion of Pulaski was raised, organized and disciplined in Baltimore in the spring of 1778. At that period the country generally was destitute, and in the absence of more elegant materials or accomplished artists, the standard of the legion was formed of a piece of crimson silk, and embroidered by the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. When the legion was disbanded at the close of the war, the standard was retained in the possession of Colonel Bentalou.

Continuing along the line, the General, at a short distance from the eastern side of the bridge, passed under a second civic arch, and on the bridge were erected, at equal distance, thirteen arches to represent the old thirteen States. When the General arrived at the end of the line, he was again received by the escort of the city troops and the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. He was then conducted through Great York, Market, Fell, Bond and Pratt streets, throughout which the same testimonies of joy and gratitude were exhibited towards him. On entering Gay street, he passed in view of the boys belonging to the different city schools, wearing Lafayette badges. Passing up Gay street the General alighted at the principal entrance of the Exchange, and was conducted into the great hall, where the Mayor and city councils were in waiting to receive him. The seats on the floor of the hall were occupied by deputations from neighboring cities and towns, Revolutionary soldiers and officers of the navy and army, among them Commodore Rogers and Lieutenant J. D. Elliott, U. S. Navy, and in the galleries by ladies. The General

was conducted to an elevated platform at the west end of the hall, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth, where he was received by the Mayor, and the address of welcome delivered, to which the General made the following reply :

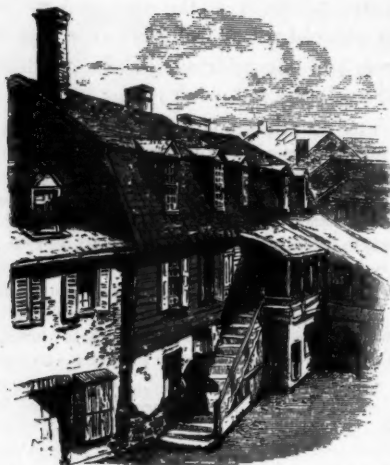
The affectionate welcome I have the happiness to receive from the citizens of Baltimore, from you, Mr. Mayor, and both councils, is the more gratifying, as my feelings, on an occasion so honorable and effecting to me, mingle with the sense of past obligations, never to be forgotten. It is under the auspices of Baltimorean patriotism, by the generosity of the merchants, by the zeal of the ladies of this city, at a critical period, when not a day was to be lost, that I have been enabled, in 1781, to begin a campaign, the fortunate issue of which has still enhanced the value of the service then rendered to our cause. Sir, I admire with delight your improvements, your prosperity, your patriotic troops, your monuments. I have, under the tent of our paternal, venerated chief, met my old companions in arms, and among them I have the pleasure to recognize some of those gallant volunteer Baltimore Dragoons, who joined me in the Virginia campaign. Amidst all those emotions, sir, I beg you, and the gentlemen of both councils, to accept and transmit to the citizens of Baltimore, the affectionate and respectful acknowledgments of a heart long devoted to them.

When the reply of the General was delivered a number of the soldiers of the Revolution, who had been mustered by Colonel Mosher, were presented. This scene, an account states, was highly interesting ; tears of delight rolled down the furrowed cheeks of several of the venerable remains of the days of glory.

The Mayor also introduced to the General, Alexander McKim, William Patterson, Samuel Hollingsworth and Nathaniel Levy as a small remnant of the gallant and patriotic troop of 1st Baltimore Cavalry, who voluntarily repaired to his standard on his call upon Maryland for soldiers, and fought under him in Virginia during the campaign in 1781. After the introduction of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution who resided in and near Baltimore, the General observed to one of the gentlemen near : "I have not seen among these my friendly and patriotic commissary, Mr. David Poe, who resided in Baltimore when I was here, and out of his own very limited means supplied me with five hundred dollars to aid in clothing my troops, and whose wife, with her own hands, cut out five hundred pairs of pantaloons and superintended the making of them for the use of



LIEUTENANT ELLIOTT.



FOUNTAIN INN, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON'S  
HEADQUARTERS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1781.

my men." The General was informed that Mr. Poe was dead, but that his widow was still living. He expressed a wish to see her. Subsequently, the old lady heard the intelligence with tears of joy and the next day visited the General, by whom she was received most affectionately. He spoke in grateful terms of the friendly assistance he had received from her and her husband. "Your husband," said he, pressing his hand on his breast, "was my friend, and the aid I

received from you both was greatly beneficial to me and my troops."

Desirous of causing as little fatigue as possible to the General in receiving the welcome of the citizens, the number of introductions was considerably limited. After a short interval he again entered his barouche and was escorted to an elevated pavilion at the intersection of Light and Baltimore streets, accompanied by Governor Stevens, the Mayor and the members of the Cincinnati, where he received the passing salute of all the Baltimore volunteer corps, which, on this occasion, were joined by troops from York, Pennsylvania, Frederick, Annapolis, Elkridge and Prince George's. During the passing salute of the military an association of youths, called the De Kalb Cadets, were admitted into the line. Each had a scroll in his hand, bound with blue ribbon, upon which was inscribed the word "Gratitude." As they arrived in succession at the pavilion, each cadet deposited his scroll at the feet of the General. He repeatedly opened and closed his arms, as if in the act of pressing them to his heart, and, when the procession had ended, suddenly



turned away and burst into tears. And his were not the only moist eyes that were present.

After this episode he was escorted to his lodgings at the Fountain Inn, in Light street between Market street and Elliott's wharf, kept by John Barney, brother to Commodore Barney, where he reposed himself for about an hour. The whole street was filled with a mass of people who had not yet seen him, or were anxious to have another look at him; but everything was orderly and respectful, notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd. After a while he again appeared, and, in company with the Mayor, both uncovered, passed through the multitude, which opened right and left to make room for them. This occupied about an hour, when the General again retired a short time to his chamber, previous to the time appointed for the dinner, which was prepared in the most splendid style in a magnificent room in the Fountain Inn, provided and furnished for the occasion by a hundred prominent citizens. A general illumination of the city and the arches took place in the evening.

Oct. 8. The next morning, Friday, the General received at his inn the visits of a great number of invited citizens. Many brought their children with them, that they might hereafter have it to boast that they had seen Lafayette. He received them as a father would do, and kissed and caressed the delighted little ones in the most affectionate manner. At twelve o'clock he proceeded to the great hall of the Exchange, to receive the respects of the people at large; and, after this function, the military officers who had passed in review before him the day previous, to the number of 276, having assembled at General Harper's, formed a procession, and, passing round the square, entered the Ex-



ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.



GOVERNOR SPRIGG.

change and were presented in a body, with an appropriate address by General Harper. Then came the French residents of the city, headed by the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, Dr. Jules Ducatel and Joseph Michard. Mr. L. H. Girardin, principal of Baltimore College, delivered the address. At five o'clock the General sat down to dinner with the corporation, Governor Stevens and General Sprigg. All the profusion and taste of the Fountain Inn was again displayed.

At a little past seven o'clock, the General proceeded to visit his masonic brethren, assembled in the grand lodge. Preceded by his son and secretary the General entered the lodge, where he was received with the highest masonic honors and elected an honorary member of the grand lodge. Colonel Benjamin C. Howard (son of the hero of the Cowpens), the grand master, on delivering the diploma, addressed him in a very interesting and impressive manner, to which the General made an appropriate and feeling reply.

On leaving his masonic brethren the General repaired to a fete of another and still more splendid description—the ball given in his honor.

It was described as the grandest entertainment of the kind ever witnessed in Baltimore, both as regards the style and taste of the decorations and the brilliant and elegant appearance of the company. The assembly rooms having been found insufficient for the accommodation of so great a number as was expected a short and convenient communication was made between them, and the theatre which Messrs. Warren and Wood granted the use of for the night, and offered every assistance in converting it into a magnificent ball room.

As it was publicly announced that the General would arrive at about half-past eight, most of the company had assembled by that hour, and were conducted, as they arrived, to the boxes and lobbies of the theatre, where they were to remain till the arrival of the nation's guest. This was announced by a flourish of trumpets as he entered the hall under the escort of three of the

managers, when he was received by the whole committee, and conducted to the former supper room fitted up with great elegance for the occasion as a reception room.

The Governor and a number of distinguished strangers were already in the reception room, waiting to be presented. About ten o'clock the General was conducted by the ball managers to the theatre, by a private corridor, which brought him to a superb arch at the extremity of the stage, with the whole display of



MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, 1824.\*

The residence of Mr. James A. Buchanan, where Lafayette dined with the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, is the first house on the left.

beauty and decoration in full view. "The gaslight, till this moment," says a contemporary writer, "had been kept subdued, but on a sudden, as the General passed through the arch of entrance, the gaslight dashed like magic into a blaze almost equal to day, and illuminated every object in a manner which called forth the admiration of all, the band playing as he entered Meineke's 'Lafayette March.'" He was then led round the circle of boxes, filled with ladies, and presented to them gen-

\* Reproduced from the *American Magazine*, 1835.

erally, those who wished a more particular introduction, took an opportunity of obtaining it at some other convenient time of the evening. As soon as he had made the circuit, the signal was given for the dancers by a flourish of bugles, and instantly the well-chalked floor was covered with the beautiful and the gay.

About half past eleven o'clock, supper was announced, when the General, under the escort of the managers, led the way to the Assembly ball room, which for this night had been converted into a supper room. An oval table crossed the upper end of the centre one, commanding a full view down it. At this table sat the illustrious guest, with his son, on the right of the presiding manager, General Smith. On General Smith's left was the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. Gilmore, and next to him the Governor and a number of distinguished strangers and officers of the army and navy, with General Stricker and Colonel Bentalou, two of the managers. The rest of the managers presided at the several tables.

In the course of the banquet General Smith called the attention of the company, in a short address, to a toast which he presumed they were anxious to drink, and accordingly gave, "Our early friend and illustrious guest, Major-General Lafayette," which was received with enthusiastic applause, and repeated in the reception room adjoining, converted into a supper room for gentlemen, with the same effect. Other toasts were "The President of the United States," "The Memory of Washington," and "The Governor of Maryland," which last was a signal for the ladies then at five upper tables to retire to the reception room and give place to a second set which succeeded them while the tables were being replenished. The same change took place in the "gentlemen's supper room." Three toasts were now given. At "a third table—third course—similar toasts were given. After "the second table," the General rose and returned to the reception room, soon after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by three managers.

Just before the ladies of "the first table" retired, the General requested permission to give the following toast: "The Baltimore ladies—the old gratitude of a young soldier mingles with the respectful sense of new obligations conferred on a veteran." The ladies rose and saluted the General, and when he sat down



JAMES A. BUCHANAN.





JOHN V. L. MCMAHON.

there was a burst of applause from all the gentlemen present. The dancing in the saloon was kept up till near three o'clock, when the company gradually dispersed. There were more than twelve hundred persons present.

Oct. 9. On Saturday morning General Lafayette was waited on at his lodgings by a deputation from the Agricultural Society of Maryland and presented with a diploma of honorary membership of that association; and at ten o'clock in the morn-

ing he visited the University of Maryland. The regents of the University of Maryland having resolved unanimously to confer on General Lafayette the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to invite him to the University for that purpose: Rev. Dr. Glendy, from the faculty of Divinity; Dr. Davidge, from the faculty of Physic; Judge C. H. Hanson, of Arts and Sciences, and David Hoffman, Esq., of Law. They accordingly waited on the General at the Exchange, Friday afternoon, when Judge Hanson, on behalf of the committee, delivered the invitation.

A little before ten o'clock the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, the provost of the University, accompanied by the professors and regents, entered the anatomical theatre and took their seats opposite the chair prepared for the General. The Committee of Arrangement, consisting of Judge Hanson, Professors Davidge, Hoffman, De Butts, Pattison and Hall, awaited the arrival of their visitor at the gate of the principal entrance, and, on his alighting from his carriage, conducted him to the theatre, where he was received by the whole company standing. The General was addressed by the Provost in an eloquent speech, and the honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred on him. On receiving the diploma, which was inclosed in a silver box, he returned a most pertinent answer. Having taken leave of the members of the University under the portico, he entered his carriage and drove off, amidst the cheerings of the assembled citizens, to visit the widow of the late Dr. McHenry.

When the General returned to his lodgings he was engaged

from twelve to two o'clock in receiving the visits and congratulations of the ladies of Baltimore, a very large number of whom eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to be presented to him. He afterwards received the deputations from towns.

The proceedings and actions the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati took in reference to General Lafayette's visit to the State of Maryland, are recorded as follows in the minute book of the State Society.\* "On July 5th, 1824, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

"WHEREAS, There is every reason to believe that General Lafayette will shortly visit the United States, and that the city of Baltimore will be included in his tour, and as the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Maryland, would take great pleasure on this expected event to pay every possible honor and attention to its distinguished brother, soldier-in-arms, therefore be it resolved: That as the arrival of General Lafayette in this country, the President be requested to invite him to a dinner to be given by the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland.

"Resolved, That the President request the attendance of the members of the Cincinnati throughout the State to unite in paying the contemplated honors to General Lafayette.

"Resolved, That on the arrival of General Lafayette in America the President convene this Society to make the necessary preparatory arrangements.

"In conformity with the resolutions of the Society of Cincinnati of Maryland at the meeting of 4th July, 1824, the following circular was addressed to each member:

"BALTIMORE, September 2nd, 1824.

"DEAR SIR:

"The 'Society of Cincinnati,' at their meeting, resolved, that on the arrival of General Lafayette in this country, the President be requested to invite him to a dinner to be given by the Society, and that the President request the attendance of the absent members of the Society throughout the State to unite in paying the contemplated honors to General Lafayette.

"We expect the arrival of General Lafayette in this city, about the fifteenth or twentieth of this month, but the precise time is uncertain, nor can we calculate on his remaining here more than a day or two.

"As probably we shall have but a very short notice of the time of the General's arrival here, we shall not be able to give you information thereof by letter, and therefore conceive you had better depend on the newspapers for the General's movements.

"I am very respectfully, dear sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"(Signed),

"JOHN E. HOWARD.

"And in further obedience to the aforesaid resolutions of

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\* Communicated by Richard M. McSherry, Esq., Baltimore.

the Society, a meeting was held at the chambers of the City Council in Baltimore, on Monday the sixth day of September, 1824, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of General Lafayette upon his arrival in Baltimore, when it was unanimously resolved

"That the thanks of the Society be given to George W. P. Custis, Esq., for the voluntary offer of the loan of the venerable Tent of Washington, to be used at their approaching meeting with their illustrious comrade, General Lafayette. The aforesaid offer from Mr. Custis having been made to the President of the Society by letter bearing date the 26th of August, which was previously read, as also a letter from Mr. Custis to the President informing that the Tent had been forwarded, when it was

"*Resolved*, That Major Barney, Mr. B. W. Hall and Dr. R. N. Hall take order for the proper reception and safe keeping of the Tent and for its erection in the star part of Fort McHenry.

"A letter from General Lafayette, a copy of which follows, addressed to the President of the Society was then read:

"BOSTON, August 29th, 1824.

"MY DEAR FRIEND:

"With much pleasure and gratitude I have received your letter August 18th, including an affectionate resolution of my old companions-in-arms, whom I hope to meet in the State of Maryland before the end of next month. Happy I will be to find myself among you my dear brother soldiers, after so long an absence.

"Receive my grateful friendship and regard.

"LAFAYETTE.

"And General Samuel Smith, chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangement having communicated to the Society a resolution of that committee inviting the Society (if they should deem it proper) to send a deputation to Frenchtown with the deputation from the city to receive General Lafayette; it was

"*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of General Samuel Smith and Colonel Paul Bentalou should proceed with the deputation from the city to receive General Lafayette at Frenchtown in the name of the Society.

"And it was further *Resolved*, That Major Barney, Mr. B. W. Hall and Dr. Richard N. Hall be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the dinner to be given to General Lafayette.

"*Resolved*, That the Society will assemble under the tent of Washington on the day of the arrival of General Lafayette there to receive and welcome him.

"*Resolved*, That General Lafayette be invited to dine with the Society on the day after his arrival in Baltimore.

"*Resolved*, That the President and Vice-President and Colonel Bentalou by a committee to invite such persons to the dinner to be given to General Lafayette, as they may think proper.

"Present at this meeting, Colonel John E. Howard, General Samuel Smith, Colonel Paul Bentalou, General James S. Smith,

Benedict W. Hall, Dr. R. N. Hall, Captain Philas and Major W. W. Barney.

*"Resolved, That the Society assemble to-morrow, 6th of October, 1824, at the house of General Stricker on Charles street at seven A. M.*

*"Resolved, That the President present an address to General Lafayette on his arrival within the tent of Washington."*

Agreeably to previous arrangements, General Lafayette devoted Saturday afternoon to the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. Upon this occasion a splendid dinner was given by the Society at the spacious mansion of James A. Buchanan, Esq., corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, in Monument square. The decorations of the elegant suite of rooms, which were thrown open for the reception of the Society, were of the most tasteful and appropriate character. At five o'clock the General and his son arrived, accompanied by a committee of the Cincinnati. The company sat down to dinner soon after five o'clock—the table extending through the two rooms—during which a band of music played a variety of national and favorite airs. A feature of the occasion still remembered was the dancing before the General of two little girls of Mr. Buchanan's family, dressed in American and French colors.

The toasts drank after dinner were numerous. That pronounced by the General was: "Our Revolutionary days in the Continental army, which fraternal love and mutual confidence made as happy to us as they have been honorable to America and useful to mankind."\*

At nine o'clock General Lafayette retired, and proceeded to visit the Museum. As his carriage passed along the streets he was greeted with the cheerings of the citizens. Upon alighting at the Museum a full band of music saluted him with Lafayette's March. The rooms were crowded. After leaving the Museum, previous to returning to his lodgings, he drove about the city to see the illuminations. During his stay in the city the General was presented with a gold medal by the young men of Baltimore, which he wore during his visit. The General, during his stay, presented colors to several of the volunteer corps of the city.

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\* Communicated by Mr. Buchanan's granddaughter, Esther S. Buchanan.



GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB.

Oct. 10. Sunday morning General Lafayette and son, accompanied by the Governor and his aids, attended divine worship at the cathedral. The General passed the evening at the home of General Solomon Smith.

Oct. 11. About nine o'clock on Monday morning, General Lafayette was waited on at his apartments by a number of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church; on being presented, the Rev. Mr. Merwin delivered an address.

At eleven o'clock the General left his lodgings in a splendid barouche to proceed to Whetstone Point, for the purpose of reviewing the third division of troops under command of Major-General Harper. The barouche was attended by grooms in full livery, as on the day of entrance into the city. The Governor of Maryland rode with him. Immediately afterwards came the Governor's barouche, in which were seated the General's son and secretary, and Colonels Dickinson and Lloyd, the aids of the Governor. In the next carriage were Generals Smith and Stricker and Colonel Bentalou. The First City Troop followed as an escort to General Lafayette, and the Second City Troop as an escort to the Governor. As the cavalcade proceeded the windows and streets were again thronged with ladies and gentlemen anxious to behold the passage of the General. In passing to the review ground, he paid his respects to the widow of Colonel Armistead, the gallant defender of Fort McHenry. Between twelve and one o'clock he arrived at the parade ground, where his coming was announced by a flourish of bugles and responded by a national salute from the artillery. The General and suite then alighted and passed down on foot



GENERAL NATHAN TOWSON.



in front of the line. At the end of the line he again entered his barouche, and was conducted to the reviewing station and received the marching salute. Upon the invitation of Major-General Harper, General Lafayette and suite, and all the officers of the division, General Macomb, General Stricker, General Smith, Colonels Howard, Carroll, Bentalou, General Towson and other veterans repaired to the marquee, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for them. The guests remained at the table for an hour, during which a number of patriotic toasts were drank. A short time after three o'clock, the line was again formed and escorted the General to the Washington turnpike, where he affectionately took his leave of the division. It was now near four o'clock when he proceeded on his way to Washington city accompanied by the officers and committee who composed his suite to the review ground, and who escorted him to the State line. The General stopped for the night at Rossburg, and the next morning he entered Washington.

C. H. B.

*(To be continued.)*

ODE TO THE "DAUGHTERS OF TRENT."\*

BY ALEXANDER F. JAMIESON.

In runes of old there's a legend told—  
A legend wierd, and wild, and true—  
How, out of the gloom of the narrow tomb,  
The spirits come forth some day to view  
The scenes they love in the world above ;  
For a hundred years the smiles and tears  
And sorrows of earth are all foregone,  
But the grave cannot chill the hearts that thrill  
With earth-born love, and passion, and pain ;  
Be it child or woman, slave or freeman,  
Each to his own returns again.  
Forth from the sod to the Church of God  
The aged priest is hurried fast ;  
Entranced he stands, with raised hands,  
Till the Benedictus sounds at last ;  
The warrior hears once more the cheers  
And din of war's commotion loud ;  
In halls of state the patriots sit,  
Midst acclamations from the crowd ;  
The drunkard's cup is again filled up  
To the brim with the red, red wine ;  
The sailor once more from the sounding shore  
Embarks on the seething, tempestuous brine ;  
And so each scene of what has been  
In the days that are dead and gone,  
From the distant past returns at last,  
And the dead are alive again ! But none  
May see them stand, though hand to hand,  
And heart to heart, the living and dead  
Press ever so near, though the sun gleams clear,  
Or the moon's bright orb hangs overhead.

Fair Daughters of Trent, in weal and in woe,  
In your pleasure and pain, in your smiles and tears,  
In waking and sleeping, forth from the years  
And the contest heroic of long, long ago,  
The souls of your ancestors greet you to-day ;  
Heart to heart, face to face, though unseen, not unknown,  
They are hovering o'er you, while each to his own  
Is whispering softly, and pointing the way  
To the crown from the cross—from earnest endeavor

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\* Dedicated to and read before the Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Laurenceville, N. J.

To richest fruition—from sorrow to joy—  
From labor to rest. From the ceaseless annoy  
Of earth's weary pilgrimage parted forever,  
They bring you to-day from the realms above  
This message of counsel, of hope, of love:  
"Ye Daughters of America! remember whose ye are!  
The wine-press still is glowing red where your forefathers trod;  
Go bravely forth to meet the foe in freedom's holy war,  
Emblazoned let your banner be: 'For liberty and God!'  
While still God's host is marching on, will ye sit idly by?  
While others bear the brunt of war, in false security,  
In fell pursuit of fashion's prize, your every power be spent?  
Forbid it, Heaven! Forbid it all ye Daughters leal of Trent!  
And bid your sons remember well that glory crowns the brave;  
'Tis theirs to raise the Fatherland your fathers died to save;  
'Tis theirs to lay oppression low; 'tis theirs to right the wrong;  
'Tis theirs to free the wretched from the fetters of the strong;  
'Tis theirs to man the Ship of State, and through the stormy sea,  
Bestrewn with wrecks of nations past and nations yet to be,  
To steer her safely into port! Oh, ship, so staunch and true,  
Full-freighted with a nation's hope, thy anchorage in view,  
Thy fiercest gales are weathered now, the rocks and shoals are past,  
Thy sons and daughters, honoring thee, shall love thee to the last!"

## A FOLK-LORE STORY.

BY FLORENCE FARRINGTON.

Early in this country's history much superstition prevailed. The following story shows what hold it had on the minds of the good people who lived near Edenton, N. C.

About the year 1732, in a court, where Chief Justice Little sat as judge, a woman and her paramour were on trial charged with the murder of the woman's husband. The husband had been missing for some days, and no trace could be found of him, alive or dead. At length a witness presented himself, who testified that the spirit of the murdered man had appeared the night before, and had said that his wife and her paramour were the murderers. The spirit told how his body had been mangled and put into a basket, and with great weights had been sunk at a certain place in the river, where it might now be found. "If testimony to convict the culprits is lacking," added the spirit, "I will myself appear in court." The trial continued until late at night, the river referred to ran immediately in front of the court house, and an officer and assistants were dispatched to drag the stream. A body was brought forth from the point named, and it proved to be that of the missing man, and it was in the condition described. The advocate for the defense, considering the discovery of the body damaging evidence against his clients, suggested that the witness might be the murderer, since the proof had shown that he had more knowledge of the affair than anyone.

"That revelation," said the lawyer for the defense, "comes not from the spirit world, but from a guilty conscience, "but," added he, "in case the witness' statements should be true, the presence of the ghost is still lacking to confirm the testimony." Without a moment's warning, a severe gust of wind, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, interrupted the trial. A number of windows were blown in, the lights were extinguished, and the papers were swept out of doors and scattered to the winds. The women screamed and the men were greatly terrified. Excitement ruled the hour. In that manner the spirit had made known its presence. The testimony was accepted, the prisoners convicted, condemned and executed.

## FRIES' REBELLION.

BY LEWIS R. HARLEY, PH. D.

In the early days of our political history, three events occurred which threatened our republican institutions with destruction. The national sentiment was not immediately established by the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. The spirit of nationality developed very slowly. At first there were only faint glimpses of "the more perfect union." The Constitution was adopted by means of a series of compromises, and to form the Union, different theories, contradictory to each other were recognized and conceded to be true. The Constitution only laid the foundations, and the conflict of the Confederate and the National principles first had to be waged before the prestige of the nation could be established. This struggle ended with the civil war. In the language of Lincoln, the nation had a new birth of freedom, and this freedom was political, constitutional, social, industrial and literary. But in earlier times the people had been accustomed to local government, and although general matters were vested in the Continental Congress, yet this body was to a great extent merely advisory. They erroneously looked upon the national Congress as a mere successor of the Continental Congress, and with but little more power. The spirit of national self-consciousness was not present in an active form, and it is but natural that when the people felt the first pressure of Congressional government upon them, they should regard it as a form of tyranny.

The American people have always been the exemplars of law and order, believing that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; that it is better to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. It was only after a long train of abuses and usurpations that the colonies threw off the despotism of England in 1776, and provided new guards for their future security. In earlier colonial times the American people had shown a wonderful degree of loyalty to the Crown, notwithstanding the many abuses of royal authority



Once, indeed, there had been a disaffection in Virginia, known as Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, a date with an extraordinary significance in American history. In Virginia, of all the dependencies of the British crown, such disloyalty might not be expected, yet this event anticipated by a century the Revolution, which deprived England of her colonies and gave birth to the American republic. The Indian savages on the frontier of Virginia had terrified the people, and Berkeley, the royal governor, was slow to provide the necessary means of relief. Charles the Second had also added to the miseries of the people by granting half a dozen counties to a couple of his favorites. The enforcement of the navigation laws had also severely tested the loyalty of the Virginians. Young Nathaniel Bacon at the head of a party of followers revolted against Governor Berkeley and drove him from power. In the midst of his triumphs, Bacon became sick with fever and ague, and his disease along with exertion and mental excitement had worn him out. An attack of dysentery followed, and in the midst of his triumph, Bacon died. The rebellion crumbled away and Berkeley was reinstated into power. He treated the rebels without mercy and the gibbet was erected in every county. Charles the Second said of him: "That old fool has hanged more men in yonder naked country than I have done for the murder of my father."

The Articles of Confederation were styled a "Perpetual Union," and the Constitution of the United States was adopted to form a "more perfect union," but the form of government in itself will not solve all the problems of government. Man himself is an important factor. The Massachusetts idea was a government of laws and not of men. William Penn said: "Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruled, too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil to their turn." Government is an extremely practical affair, and the developments of our constitutional history prove the assertion of John Stuart Mill, that it is largely a matter of choice. The checks the balances of government, however cun-

ningly they may be devised, will not work in every case; for they are designed to operate upon man, and man is not a mere automaton to be moved by them at will.

The first resistance to the authorities of our Federal government is known as Shays' Rebellion,\* which occurred in Western Massachusetts in 1786. It appears that the poor farmers were loaded with more taxes than those of any other State. Their debts were enormous, averaging more than \$200 apiece. Having no means to pay their debts, many were sued and thrown into prison. They became desperate, and Daniel Shays, himself a confirmed debtor, raised an army of 2000 farmers. They surrounded Worcester and Springfield, and put a stop to all lawsuits for debt. A strong military force suppressed them, and Shays fled into New Hampshire. This occurred in the days of the Articles of Confederation, and well illustrates the weakness of the system of government. The test of national sovereignty is the power to lay and collect taxes.

The Whiskey Insurrection which occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, is another good example of resistance to Federal authority. Congress had resolved that an allowance of an additional sum should be made to the army to compensate for the depreciation of its pay. This was distributed among the States, and the excise was to be used for the purpose. Many people in Western Pennsylvania were Scotch-Irish. They had heard of the exactions and oppressions in the old country under the excise laws, and how houses were opened and searched by excise officers. They remembered also the resistance to the Stamp Act and the other British measures, and they rose up in insurrection, preventing the officers from collecting the tax. It was only by the appearance of an army of 12,959 men that they were subdued into obedience to the laws.

The third form of opposition to Federal authority is known in history as Fries' Rebellion.

The quarrel with France in 1798 assumed the form of active hostilities. James McHenry, Secretary of War, began to organize the army. The President was given power to borrow \$5,000,000, and \$2,000,000 more was to be raised by a new and odious tax. This tax was direct, and fell upon houses and slaves.

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\* See Am. His. Reg. July, 1895, p. 1265.

For every slave between twelve and fifty years, fifty cents was to be required of the owner. For every house valued at from \$200 to \$500, twenty cents per one hundred dollars was required; while the tax was thirty cents per one hundred dollars on houses valued from \$500 to \$1000. There were few slaves in Pennsylvania, and as a result, the tax fell mainly on houses and lands. The value of the houses was determined by counting the number and measuring the size of the windows. Houses with few and small windows were rated lower, and in order to save the tax, the farmers usually had small windows put in their houses.

Pennsylvania's share of the tax was \$237,177.72. To collect this amount, the State was divided into nine districts, with the following collectors:

First district, Israel Wheeler.

Second district, Paul Zantzenger.

Third district, Seth Chapman.

Fourth district, Collingson Reed.

Fifth district, Jacob Eyerly.

Sixth district, Michael Schmyser.

Seventh district, Thomas Grant, Jr.

Eighth district, Samuel Davidson.

Ninth district, Isaac Jenkinson.

The third district was composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties, and the fifth district of Northampton, Luzerne and Wayne counties. The assessors and collectors of the tax found very little difficulty and opposition until the eastern part of the State was reached. It was in the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh and Northampton, almost within sight of the Federal capital, that the opposition became alarming, arising from the fact that the German people did not understand the law. Many a farmer knew nothing of the tax law until the assessor came around. The people remembered the old hearth tax of Germany, and they thought the measure was a revival of it. At one time this was a favorite means of taxation in England, Holland and Germany. A tax of two shillings was placed upon every hearth. In order to ascertain how many hearths were in the house, it was necessary that the tax gatherer should enter every room in it. These visits rendered the tax odious, and it was finally abolished as a badge of slavery. The next tax in those

countries was one of two shillings upon every dwelling house inhabited. A house with ten windows was taxed four shillings more. A house with twenty windows and upward was taxed eight shillings. These taxes were afterwards increased to ten and twenty shillings. The window tax of England in 1775 placed a duty of two pence upon houses with not more than seven windows. Houses with twenty-five windows and upward were taxed at a rate of two shillings. This tax was abolished in 1869.

Any measure resembling this system of the old world, was, of course, very unpopular among these people who had once experienced its oppressions. They were Republicans in politics and were determined that the tax should not be collected. Women set dogs on the assessors, and poured scalding water on them when they attempted to measure the windows. In a number of townships, associations of the people were formed in order to prevent the officers from performing their duty, and to prevent especially the assessors from measuring the windows. The opposition was made at many public township meetings called for the purpose. In a number of cases resolutions in writing were entered into, forewarning the officers and many times accompanied by threats. Discontent prevailed to such an extent that even the friends of the government in that part were completely suppressed by menaces against any who should assist the officers in their duty. Declarations were also made that if any persons should be arrested by the civil authorities, such arrest should be followed by the rising of the people. The persons charged with the execution of the law took great pains to calm the fears of the people. For this purpose, the law was read to them, also warning them of the consequences which would flow from opposition; but, notwithstanding this, the opposition continued, and it amounted to actual resistance. In many places violence was actually used, and the assessors were taken and imprisoned by armed parties, and often mobs assembled to compel the officers either to give up their papers or to resign their commissions. The insurrection arose to such a height that it became necessary to compel the execution of the laws, and warrants were issued against certain persons and served upon them. Headquarters were appointed for the prisoners at

Bethlehem, but a number of parties in arms, more than one hundred men marched to Bethlehem and demanded the release of the prisoners. The operations of the mob were so hostile, that the marshals could offer no resistance, so the prisoners were released.

The leading spirit in this opposition to the government was John Fries, a farmer's son, born in Hatfield township, Montgomery county, in 1750. He learned the cooper trade, and in 1770 married Mary Brunner, of Whitemarsh township. In 1775 Fries moved to Lower Milford township, Bucks county. He saw service in the Revolution, having enlisted in the Lower Milford Associated Company in 1775. He also helped to put down the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. After settling in Bucks county, Fries became a traveling auctioneer. In those days the auction business was of considerable importance. The stores did an auction business, and Fries traveled from village to village, engaged in this employment. He and his dog, Whiskey, were familiar figures in every country store. He could speak German fluently, and in his rounds had excellent opportunities to denounce the tax. Being so well known, his words had great influence, and he naturally became the leader of the opposition party. John Fries was present at a meeting held in February, 1798, at the public house of Jacob Kline, near the point of union of the four counties, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh and Berks, Fries assisted in drawing up a paper of opposition to the tax, which received fifty-five names. Fries also pledged himself to raise 700 men to resist the tax. His expressions against the law were very violent, and he threatened to shoot one of the assessors, Mr. Foulke, through the legs if he proceeded to assess the houses. Fries at a vendue, threatened another of the assessors, Mr. S. Clarke, that if he attempted to go on with the assessment, he should be committed to an old stable and fed on rotten corn. On March 5, he stated to Mr. Chapman, the assessor, that he would oppose the law, and by next morning could raise a force of 700 men in opposition to it.

Fries and his partisans continued to follow and persecute a number of the assessors, chasing them from township to township in parties of fifty or sixty, most of them armed, and carrying



a drum and fife. Fries carried a large horse-pistol, and a man named Kuyder assisted him in command. They proceeded to Quakertown, seized two assessors, and attempted to fire at a third, who escaped. Learning that the marshal had taken a number of prisoners, they determined to rescue them, and the people of Milford were invited to assist in the work. Fries drew up a paper at his own house setting forth their design, and the next morning more than twenty appeared in arms. John Fries carried a sword and wore a feather in his hat. They then set forth for Bethlehem to release the prisoners. At the bridge across the Lehigh they met another party on the same errand. Fries took the party across, paid their toll, and ordered them to proceed. He appeared to enjoy the command, and he harangued his party as follows: "This is the third day that I have been out on this expedition. I had a skirmish yesterday, and if the prisoners are not released, I shall have another to-day. Now, you observe that force is necessary, but you must obey orders. We will not go without taking the prisoners. But take my orders, you must not fire first; you must first be fired upon, and when I am gone you must do as well as you can, as I expect to be the first man that falls." Fries also threatened the marshal that they would fire until a cloud of smoke prevented them from seeing each other. The marshal was intimidated to release the prisoners, and the party dispersed amid loud huzzas. After this affair at Bethlehem Fries often avowed his opposition to the law, and justified the outrage, and when a meeting was held in Lower Milford to choose assessors he appeared as violent as ever.

The government became greatly alarmed at these proceedings. The President issued a proclamation demanding the rioters to disperse. He also called upon the Governor and militia of Pennsylvania to assist in maintaining order. Governor Mifflin issued a proclamation March 14, 1799, and on March 20 James McHenry, Secretary of War, ordered out the cavalry from Philadelphia, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, and Lancaster counties. Under the command of General MacPherson the militia and Cavalry encamped at Springhouse, Montgomery county. This is an old settlement, and as early as 1701 a road led from it to the city. Here General MacPherson issued a proclamation to the rioters. It was a lengthy exposition of the nature of the

Constitution and the extent of Federal powers. A minister named Helmuth, who claimed to have some influence, also addressed them. Proceeding to Quakertown, they began to make arrests and scour the country in search of the rioters.

After releasing the prisoners at Bethlehem Fries returned to his old employment, and was arrested while holding a vendue. At the cry of soldiers he leaped to the ground and fled to a swamp. He was arrested, and with some thirty others was taken to Philadelphia for trial.

The following is a full list of the persons thus arrested :

TREASON.	MISDEMEANOR.
John Fries,	Aaron Samuel,
John Eberhard,	Peter Hamberg,
Jacob Huber,	Abraham Strong,
John Huber,	Peter Heidrick,
Frederick Heaney,	Jacob Huber,
Christopher Socks,	Henry Huber,
Jacob Klein, Sr ,	Michael Breich,
Jacob Klein, Jr.,	Abraham Heidrich,
David Klein,	Henry Numbower,
John Getman,	George Numbower,
George Getman,	Peter Hoyer,
William Getman,	Peter Gabel,
Daniel Weidner,	Jacob Gabel,
Abraham Braith.	Daniel Gabel.

The witnesses were George Mitchell and William Thomas. The case of Fries was called up April 30, 1799. His counsel consisted of Alexander J. Dallas and Messrs. Ewing and Lewis. Attorney Rawle and Samuel Sitgreave were the counsel for the United States. Samuel Sitgreave had a remarkable career. He was born in Philadelphia March 16, 1764, was educated at a classical school, studied law, and was admitted to practice in Philadelphia September 3, 1783, in his nineteenth year. He had great legal ability and a large practice. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1789, and of the Lower House of Congress in 1794. He conducted the trial of William Blount, impeached for conspiracy against the government, and in 1799 was again called into service to assist in the

prosecution of John Fries for treason. He died at Easton April 4, 1824.

Fries' lawyers, Dallas and Lewis, were among the ablest in the State. They argued in the trial that the offense amounted only to riot, and that it should be tried in the local courts. This point was not accepted by the Court, and the case went to trial. The verdict was guilty; but, as it appeared after the verdict that one of the jury, previous to being empaneled, had expressed his opinion that Fries ought to be hung, a new trial was granted. The second trial was called for April 29, 1800. At the former trial Fries' counsel argued at great length that the offense was only riot, and not treason. They cited many English cases to support their view. The Court would not take the English definition of treason, but relied upon that of the United States Constitution: "Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, or in aiding or abetting her enemies." Fries' counsel then refused to appear further in the case. He was again declared guilty; the Friday for the hanging was named, and the sheriff's posse was selected. Benjamin Rush was one of the posse, and his summons is preserved in the Rush manuscripts at the Philadelphia Library. George Getman and Frederick Heaney were also found guilty of treason.

Several others from the same vicinity were tried and generally found guilty of sedition, insurrection and riot. They were imprisoned for a time and held in bail for good behavior. Among the insurgents who were arrested, and who had exerted a great deal of influence, was Jacob Eyerman, a German minister. He harangued the people against the law, and called Congress and the government a parcel of "spitz bube" (highwaymen). It appears from the evidence produced in his trial that Eyerman prayed for the government on Sunday and worked against it during the week. He fled to New York, but was brought back and found guilty of conspiracy. His sentence was imprisonment for one year and a fine of fifty dollars.

The cause of Fries was espoused by the old Republican party and a number of newspapers throughout the State. The *Aurora* denounced the action of the officers, and charged that the army lived in free quarters on the inhabitants. The *Adler*, a German paper published at Reading, also condemned the course

of the government, and claimed that the troops imposed upon the people as they marched through the country. Discussion on the subject became so bitter that it entered into national and State politics and became an important issue.

In the meantime, national political affairs were so developing that President Adams was led to pardon John Fries. Our country became involved in hostilities with France on account of the refusal to declare war against England. The ratification of Jay's treaty with England gave offense to France. The result of the "X Y Z" mission to France produced a division in the Cabinet. The alien and sedition laws had also made Adams unpopular, and, as the time for the presidential election was drawing near, he felt the necessity of making a stroke which would tend to quiet the great opposition that was arising, as he was a candidate for re-election. To help accomplish this result, he pardoned Fries. It is likely that Adams would have pardoned Fries at any rate. He was the first man condemned to death for treason, and the President felt reluctant about being the first to execute the stern law. Pardons were also issued to Getman and Heaney. There is a story that Mrs. Fries interceded with the President and secured the pardon of her husband. Some claim that she appeared before Adams with her seven children, weeping and imploring for the pardon, and he became so affected that he could not refuse it.

After his pardon Fries opened a tinware store in Philadelphia and prospered.

The appearance of the large military force in the German district, and the numerous arrests and trials finally subdued the people, and Dr. Muhlenberg and others went through the counties explaining the law to them in the German tongue. After once understanding the nature of the law, they immediately became obedient, proving that they had been urged into disobedience by the misrepresentations of unscrupulous leaders.

This uprising had more than a local interest for many years. Webster, in his great reply to Hayne, referred to Fries several times, one place saying: "If John Fries had produced a law of Pennsylvania annulling the law of Congress, would it have helped his case?"

## REMINISCENCES OF ANNANDALE, N. Y.\*

BY JOHN N. LEWIS.

In narrating to you some of the events that have transpired about Annandale and its vicinity, and in giving you some of the facts, as they have been told to me by my father, concerning the people who have lived and labored here, I trust you will pardon me if I speak occasionally of my own ancestors, for the reason that they have been identified with this neighborhood for nearly a century and a half. My grandfather located where I now live, in 1750. My father succeeded him in 1804, and a part of the house in which I now live, was erected in 1751. Before going into a history of the early settlers of the neighborhood, I will speak briefly of the American Indians who dwelt along this part of the Hudson river valley, as well as of those who were in the habit of traversing this side of its shore, and especially of the tribe which held possession of that part of our neighborhood lying north of the road leading to Cruger's island, and extending north of what is now the village of Tivoli.

About 1700, or after the formation of the "Six Nations," as they were called, embracing the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Mohawks, the Cayugas, the Senecas and the Tuscaroras, a dispute arose among them as to which should hold the supremacy. It was arranged that a battle should be fought between fifty chosen warriors of each tribe, and that the victorious tribe should have the supremacy. The place selected for the conflict, I am told by very good authority, was Magdalen, now Cruger's island. The arrangement was that only one man from each tribe should enter the conflict at a time. So you can imagine it was a long and desperate one. At its close there were only a few of the Mohawks and Tuscaroras left, with the advantage in favor of the latter. The Mohawks fled in their canoes to the island about a mile north, then called Slipsteen, now Goat island. There they lighted their camp fires, and spread their blankets over sticks of wood, stones, etc., expecting the victors to fall upon

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\* A lecture delivered before the officers and students of St. Stephen's College, at their request, by Mr. John N. Lewis.



them during the night. As they imagined, the victorious Tuscaroras came and proceeded to attack, as they supposed, their sleeping enemies. But they sprang from their hiding places behind the rocks, and in their turn vanquished the Tuscaroras. The Mohawks thus went home victorious, and held the supremacy of the Six Nations.

The old Indian trail from the Delaware river to the Hudson at the mouth of the Rondout creek, is now the route of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Thence they probably crossed the river to the mouth of the Sawkill, thence across our section of the country over to the Connecticut valley, thence down to the lower part of Connecticut.

About the year 1700, when the present city of Kingston was a small village, called Esopus, a tribe of Indians, who were located about Esopus (now Rondout) creek, became very troublesome to the inhabitants of the village, driving off their cattle, destroying their crops and committing various other depredations. The citizens appealed to the colonial governor of New York, General Dongan, for aid. He finally sent a company of soldiers to suppress the Indians. Learning this fact they fled in their canoes. A portion of them came up the river, passing around Magdalen, now Cruger's island, into the cove near the mouth of the White Clay and Wilderkill creeks, and finally located on the tract of land north of the road, up to and embracing that now owned by Mrs. Kidd, and the village of Tivoli. The tribes which occupied the lands on this side of the river were the Wappingers from the south, and the Mohicans from the north. The valley of the Hudson was always a favorite rendezvous for various tribes of Indians. The last accounts we have of any tribes located in this vicinity were of those in the northwest portion of the town facing the North Cove, on what are now the lands of Robert S. Livingston, Mrs. Kidd and Johnston Livingston. There they remained long after it was settled by the white people. In some of the old deeds of the early white settlers the lands are described as bounded on the north and west by the Red Man's Corners, and from this (as is the presumption) originated the name of Red Hook. The land they occupied being hook shaped, and in possession of the red men, the Dutch settlers called it Roed Hook, thence Red Hook. The Indians



gradually became less numerous until, as has always been the case, they disappeared before the march of civilization. The last two of whom we have any account, died on our farm, in my father's lifetime, and were buried on the lot just east of, and adjoining the cemetery connected with this church. How true it is, as Sprague has said:

The doomed Indian has left behind no trace  
To save his own, or serve another race,  
With his frail breath his power has passed away,  
His deeds, his thoughts lie buried with his clay.  
His heraldry was but a broken bow,  
His life a tale of wrongs and woe,  
His very name a blank.

About 1680 Colonel Peter Schuyler purchased from the Indians a tract of land lying over against Magdalen island, and in 1688 obtained therefor, from Governor Thomas Dongan, a patent, in which the boundaries are thus defined. "Situated, lying, and being on the east side of Hudson's river, in Dutchess county over against Magdalen island, beginning at a certain creek called Metambesen (now the Sawkill), running thence easterly to about two miles southeast of Upper Red Hook, thence northerly so far, till, upon a due east and west line, it reaches over against Sawyer's creek, from thence due west to the Hudson river, and from thence southerly along said river to the said creek, called Metambesen." This deed was not recorded until 1784, but a confirmatory patent was obtained November 7, 1704, and recorded in the office of the secretary of State, in Albany, the same year. It is a fact, well worth recording, that the descendants of Peter Schuyler, four or five generations later, now occupy the island, then called Magdalen.

About the year 1720 Barent Van Benthuyzen purchased from Colonel Peter Schuyler the front part of this tract, beginning at the mouth of the Sawkill and running to the Post road, and north to the original line and then west to the river, including Magdalen island and the Vly between the island and the mainland. Schuyler reserved the three water falls for mill sites, being the one at the river, the one where the mill now stands and the one where the ruins now are, at the upper pond, with eight acres of land in connection with each, and the privilege of cutting and hauling timber over any of the adjoining lands, for

the erection of a mill or mills thereon. This would show that there were no highways in this vicinity at that time except the Post road. For many of the facts given above I am indebted to Mr. Smith's history of the town of Rhinebeck. The first house on this tract was built by said Barent Van Benthuyzen, about half-way down the clay hill, on the road leading to Cruger's island. The place where the house stood can easily be determined, at the present time, by a hollow in the ground, near the gate at the entrance to the Bartlett meadows. A brother of his, Garrett, built a house at Upper Red Hook. Both of these houses were occupied by their descendants for years. The family burying ground was in the meadows on the Bartlett estate, where there are now a few locust trees standing. The last one who occupied the house on the road leading to the island, was a maiden lady, named Gertrude, who died in the old house, and was buried in the family burying ground in said meadow. I have heard my father speak of her as a most excellent person, of strong religious principles, and charitable to the extreme. She had one striking peculiarity, a great fondness for cats, of which she would always keep just twenty-one, and if the number should increase, Pomp, the negro slave, was informed that the kittens must be drowned. The last one of the family living at Upper Red Hook, died within my remembrance, almost a pauper during his last years, more from imbecility and shiftlessness than from any other cause. Their lands had all been sold as money was needed. We find in the old records a number of mortgage sales of the old Benthuyzen estate, showing how easy it is to get rid of our ancestral acres.

We will now commence with Tivoli, where, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, there was living Philip Livingston. He, with a Mr. Hoffman, and my grandfather, and a few others established the first place of religious worship in this town. This was known as "The Old Dutch Reformed Red Church," and was for some years the only place of religious worship in this section. The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town were held in the house of Palmer Cook. He was a woolen manufacturer who came from Connecticut and built a factory just north of the village of Tivoli. He had been educated in the Episcopal faith, and, with the co-operation of Mr. Edward P. Livingston, started the church

services in his own house. This was soon followed by the formation of a parish, and the erection of the old St. Paul's Church. The corner stone was laid in 1815, and the church was opened for religious services in 1816. It was for a long time the only Episcopal church in this town. The new church was built in 1870. The Rev. Dr. Platt, who has recently resigned, was, for thirty-five years, its faithful rector. Mr. Livingston had two sons the first he named Robert Gilbert, and the second Gilbert Robert. The place has been in the Livingston family ever since. The present occupant, Mr. Louis Livingston, is a man of great culture.

The place just below his, formerly occupied by one of the sons of Philip, was afterwards owned by Mr. Tillotson, then by Mr. Auchmuty, Mr. Toler, Mr. Leroy and the Rev. Henry de Koven. At present, it is again in possession of the Livingston family, being owned by Mr. Johnston Livingston, and occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Redmond. Next comes the place of Miss Ham, one of the descendants of the Hoffman family, who purchased the tract of land next north of the Van Benthuyssen's. Then comes the present home of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. Kidd. The house was erected about 1790, by a Mr. Parndon, of whom I know very little. He purchased the land from the Hoffman patent, and sold the place to John C. Montgomery, the father of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York. By him it was sold to William Barker, son of the famous Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who was noted for great shrewdness as a banker and shipper, and who always answered a question, with a question, when it was possible to do so. Robert S. Livingston once told me the following story in confirmation of this fact. When Livingston was a law student in New York in the office of Ogden Hoffman, Washington Irving was a fellow student. One afternoon, as they were leaving the office, they saw Mr. Barker coming up Broadway. Livingston said to Mr. Irving, "I will bet you the tickets for the Broadway Theatre to-night, that you can ask that man any question you like, and you will fail to get a direct answer." "Done," said Mr. Irving. "Mr. Barker, what is the Consolidated Gas stock worth to-day?" "Does thee want to buy?" was the answer. On one occasion one of his ships was greatly overdue. He went into an insurance office, stated the fact, and also that he was quite anxious concerning her, and

said that he would like an additional insurance of eight thousand dollars on vessel and cargo. "All right," said the president, "but owing to the fact of her being overdue, we shall be obliged to charge a higher rate than usual." "All right," said Mr. Barker, "make out the policy." That night he heard from the ship, and the next morning, going into the office, he said, "If thee has not made out that policy yet, thee need not do it. I have heard from the ship." The president turned to one of the assistants and asked whether Mr. Barker's policy was made out. "Yes," said the clerk, "here it is." "Ah, well, all right, how much is the premium?" On being told, he counted out the money and put the policy in his pocket. "What have you heard from the ship, Mr. Barker?" was asked. "She is lost," was the reply.

Another illustration of his shrewdness is told of him. During a great stringency in the money market, when specie was very scarce, he walked into his bank one day and requested four hundred dollars in specie. When the teller told the cashier, he said, "Give him those bags of small change." The teller set out a bag of five-cent pieces, one of ten-cent, one of quarters, and another of fifty-cent pieces. Mr. Barker looked at them very deliberately, and opening one, took out a handful, and then did the same with another and another, until he had taken a handful out of each. Then he hesitated, and said, "By the way, I think I can get along with what I have. Thee can count the change and charge me with what I have taken." Mr. Barker sold his place to Mr. Kidd, of Albany, and Mrs. Kidd and her family now occupy the lovely home.

"Almont," the estate of our neighbor, Mr. Livingston, was purchased from the Van Benthuyssens, at the close of the Revolutionary War, by General John Armstrong of Revolutionary fame, a brave soldier and a cultivated gentleman. He built the house, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and sold the property about 1800, to Colonel de Veaux, a most extraordinary man in many respects. He was of French origin, yet had served in the British army, where he obtained the rank of colonel, but threw up his commission and came to this country. He also held estates in the West Indies, from which he derived large revenues, which he dispensed with a liberal hand. He added the north and south wings to the Armstrong house, the south

one of which was finished in a gorgeous manner, the cornices being composed of silver stars and half moons, with a representation of the Goddess of Morning on the east side. I have often heard my father speak of his peculiarities. One of these was his manner of settling his bills. He paid once in six months, when his income came from the West Indies. He would then take his bag of specie in his carriage, going from house to house where he had accounts unpaid, and, calling for the amounts, would pay in coin and drive on. There was a merchant at Upper Red Hook, with whom he dealt quite largely, and who would at times make advances for him. On one occasion, about the time his funds arrived, he was taken quite ill. Upon his recovery Mr. Sharp called upon him. He received him most cordially, although still in bed. He said, "Mr. Sharp, I suppose you have bills against me. There is my bag"—pointing to the side of his bed—"help yourself." This novel mode of settling bills would scarcely answer at the present time, when the law is, "every man for himself." Colonel de Veaux always lived in fine style, usually driving four in hand, and often tandem. He was a great lover of animals, and had kangaroos and monkeys for his amusement. He was a kind neighbor and most devoted friend to those whom he liked, but implacable in his dislikes. His wife was a lady of great culture and benevolence. The family consisted of two daughters, who inherited the gifts of both father and mother. Colonel de Veaux, died from lockjaw, occasioned by a fall from his piazza, when he struck his head on the stone base of his house. This happened on July 4, 1812, and he died on the 11th of the same month. My father was with him, most of the time during the last week of his life, which was one of intense suffering, which he bore with perfect resignation. His remains were interred at Upper Red Hook. The inscription on his tombstone is this:

Hospitality and benevolence characterized his life.

Faith and resignation crowned his death.

His widow survived him four years. She died in 1816, and was buried beside her husband. After the death of Mrs. de Veaux, the place was purchased by Robert Swift Livingston, of New York, who lived there until his death, which occurred in New York City, about thirty years ago. After his death the place was bought by his grandson, Robert S. Livingston.

*(To be continued.)*



## THE RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

BY GEORGE C. MASON, F. A. I. A.

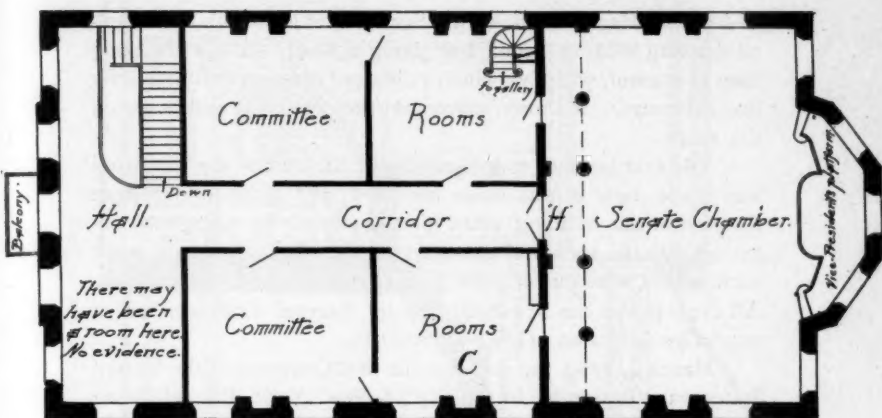
Much interest has been evinced in the proposed gradual restoration of the buildings in "State House Row," Philadelphia, which have been placed in charge of the various patriotic-hereditary societies by City Councils. So much of our national history centres around this "row" of buildings that everything relating to them is eagerly sought out and read, and they are constantly visited by travelers from all parts of the United States and from abroad. The "row" embraces "Independence Hall" in the centre, flanked by "Congress Hall" on the west and "City Hall" on the east, the three connected by low ranges of buildings of more modern date and of no special interest to the antiquarian.

The initiative in the work of restoration has been taken by the Society of Colonial Dames in Pennsylvania, that Society having received the custody of the Senate Chamber and one committee room in Congress Hall. This article is written with a view to the better understanding of the restoration therein in progress, together with a general description of the building.

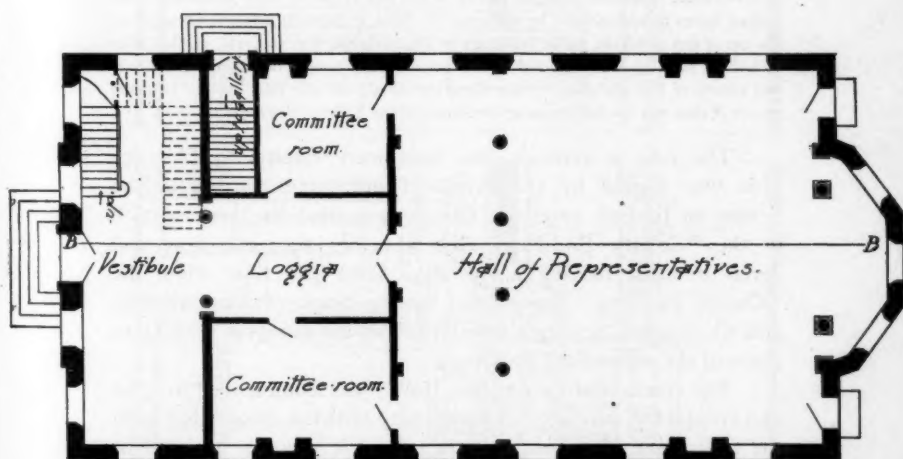
In studying any ancient edifice with reference to its restoration, particularly when, as in the case of "Congress Hall," many changes have from time to time been made within it, and where but few written records remain, and those of the briefest character, we must confine ourselves principally to a careful analysis of the structure itself, taking into consideration remains of old work covered up by new, old cracks, the framing of floors and roofs, foundations and a knowledge of the methods and material resources of its builders. There are but few illustrations of "Congress Hall" and these are all of the exterior. The one published in the *Columbian Magazine* of January, 1790, and that of Birch of 1798 being probably the oldest and most authentic. These two prints are, moreover, of great interest to the restorer for the reason, that while Birch's print, a view from the northeast, is carefully detailed, showing the character of the old work, that from the



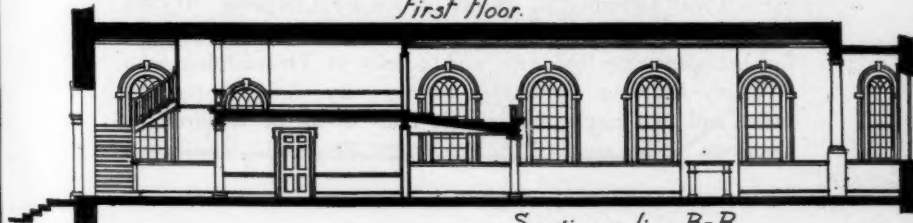
*Probable arrangement of Congress Hall, as occupied  
by Congress, Dec 6th 1790 to May 14th 1800.*



*Second Floor*     *Line of extension.*



*First floor.*



*Section on line B-B.*

*Columbian Magazine* shows the Sixth street front in a rude pencil drawing without detail, but giving a much shorter building than at present, with five windows instead of seven and with only two chimneys. It shows, moreover, the octagonal extension on the south.

The first point to investigate is the time when the extension was made, how it was made and why; the second, to restore the plan of the building when first occupied by Congress, together with the style and character of the original details, when such details were put in place and why, when and how altered. All these points can be established by internal evidences and a careful investigation of the brief records.

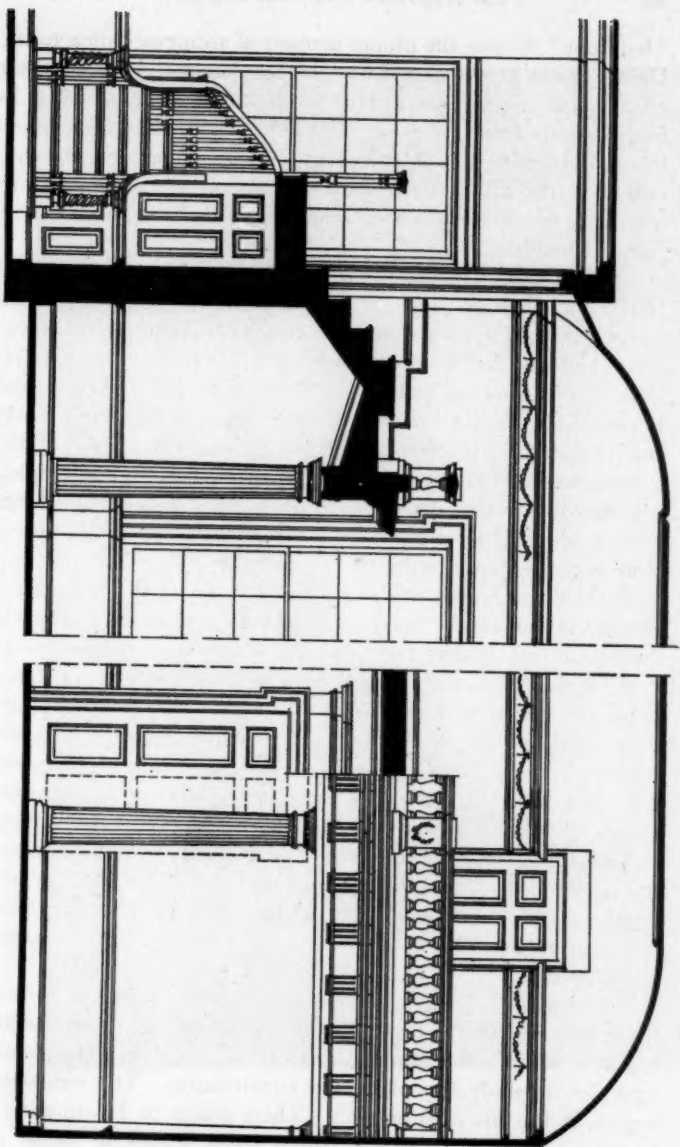
March 4, 1789, the day that the first Congress of the United States was to assemble in the city of New York, the following resolution was offered in the Pennsylvania House of Assembly and adopted the following day by unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States from this State, be authorized to make a respectful offer to Congress of the use of any or all the public buildings in Philadelphia, the property of the State and of the building lately erected on the State House square belonging to the city and county of Philadelphia, in case Congress should at any time incline to make choice of that city for the temporary residence of the Federal Government.

The bill to remove the temporary Capital to Philadelphia was signed by the President and communicated to the Senate on July 16, 1790, and Congress opened its third session in the "County Building" December 6, 1790, one year and seven months, lacking a few days from the time when the "County Building" was offered by the State of Pennsylvania, and six months, lacking a few days, from the acceptance by Congress of the offer of the building.

The erection of "Congress Hall" was commenced in 1787 and completed, probably, in conformity with the illustration from the *Columbian Magazine*, early in 1789. It was not planned or erected with reference to its occupancy by Congress. It was begun before the United States became a nation and was planned for occupancy by the city and county of Philadelphia as a "County Building," naturally having very different requirements and on a much smaller scale than would be required by Congress. The area of the "County Building" would not

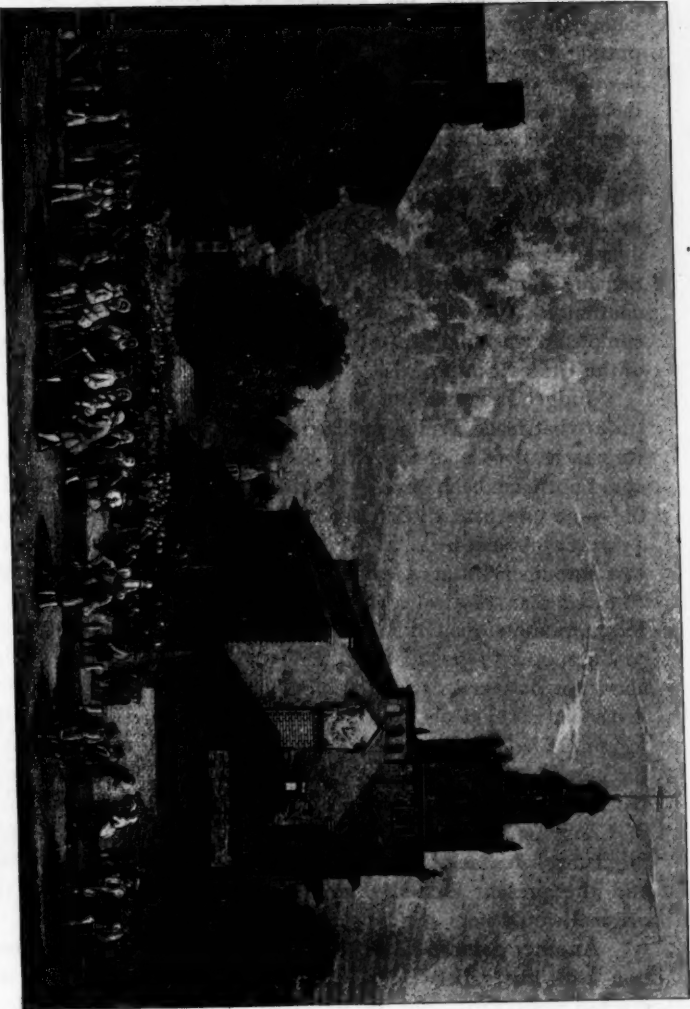
SECTION AND ELEVATION OF SENATE CHAMBER, SHOWING GALLERY AND STAIRCASE.



"hold out" to give the proper amount of accommodation to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, with their officials and committees, without alteration and enlargement. In fact, the well-defined lines of such extension, both external and internal, from the foundation up, including the original hip rafters of roof still in place, show that the south wall would have been only four feet and six inches south of the north wall of the Senate Chamber.

When Congress was preparing to assemble in the city of New York, Charles Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer and architect of great ability, who had served with distinction in the Revolution and who had been commissioned by the Society of Cincinnati to procure the badges for that Society, had returned from France. He was instructed to remodel Federal Hall, New York, and prepare it for the first session of the first Congress. When Congress voted to remove the temporary Capital to Philadelphia L'Enfant was in that city engaged upon the construction of the great house of Robert Morris. He was instructed by Congress to arrange and put in order the "County Building" for its use. This, there was ample time to accomplish even to the reconstruction of the south end. Internal evidences and some reasonable theoretical ones lead to the conclusion that the extensions were made at that time on the suggestions of L'Enfant and executed under the authority of the County Commissioners, and that Congress occupied the present rooms, that of the House of Representatives being longer than at present, and that Washington was inaugurated for his second term as President in the present Senate Chamber. It may be of interest to state, although having no bearing on the present subject, that Major L'Enfant was afterwards employed to plan and lay out the "Federal City," Washington, and that its broad streets and its avenues radiating from two centres, the Capitol and the President's house, are the results of his genius.

To establish the fact that the changes in dimensions from those indicated on the print of 1790 to those of the present building were made before the assembling of Congress in December, 1790, let us study the plans and construction. The extension begins at the line A A on plan. There seems to be no record of any such radical change having been made by order of



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HOUSE BEFORE THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE WAS ERECTED.

Congress or during the occupation by that body. Such a change as the south extension could not have been made without putting Congress to great inconvenience and practically driving it out of the building; the more so, as such a change would mean not only the lengthening of the southern rooms, but a remodeling of the whole interior, as, if the present cross partitions are in their original positions, and some of them undoubtedly are, the Senate Chamber would only be about four feet six inches north and south! The character of the frame, the homogeneousness of the plastering, the framing of north wall of Senate Chamber all show evidences that the work was practically continuous. In brief, the "County Building" then scarcely completed was enlarged to fit it for a new tenant, the Congress of the United States.

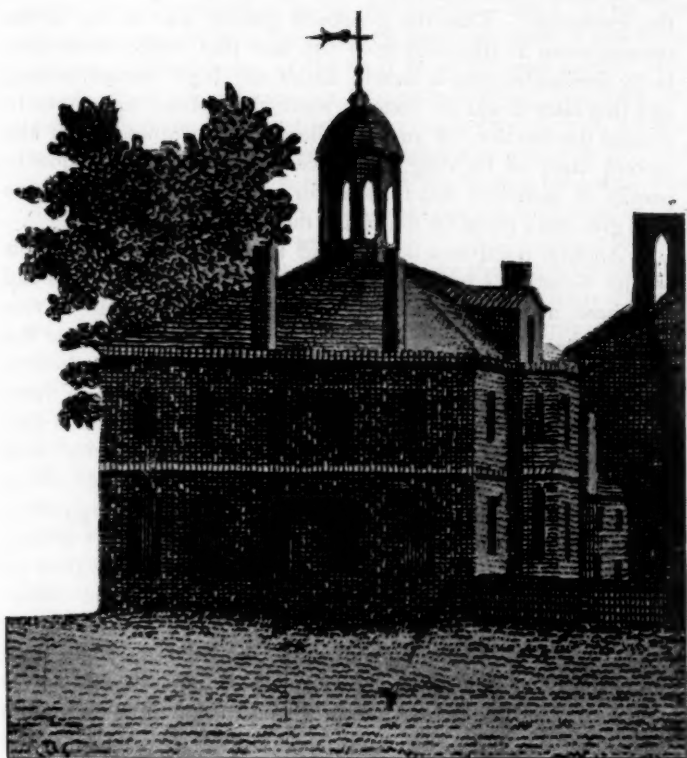
Judge Pennypacker, in his pamphlet on Congress Hall, states that Isaac Weld, an Englishman, described the Hall of Representatives as about sixty feet in length.\* Such a room could not have been obtained in the "County Building" and at the same time have the front vestibule and *loggia*, together with a direct approach by stairs to the gallery of the House from the east entrance, still in place and shown on Birch's print. On the restored plan of Congress Hall, here illustrated, the Hall of Representatives has its full length of sixty feet back to the cross partition now in position and having every evidence of being about the only cross partition in the first story that is original. It also shows evidences of the archway communicating with the *loggia*. The gallery of the House is said to have accommodated three hundred persons—this would require a considerable area. Now add to all of the above accommodations for the two houses of Congress and the public—vestibule, *loggia* and stairs—two flights back to back, also four committee rooms in second story and the present area of building will contain them, but the original would not.

Another point in favor of the early extension is in connection with the gallery in the Senate Chamber. This was not erected until 1795, but on February 24, 1791, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Senate should "request the Commis-

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\* "Travels Through the States of North America," at Philadelphia, November, 1795. (EDITOR.)





THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, S. E. CORNER CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STREETS.  
(Erected 1788-89; enlarged for the accommodation of the United States Congress in 1790.)

From *The Columbian Magazine*, January 1790.

sioners of the City and County of Philadelphia to cause a proper gallery to be erected for the accommodation of an audience."

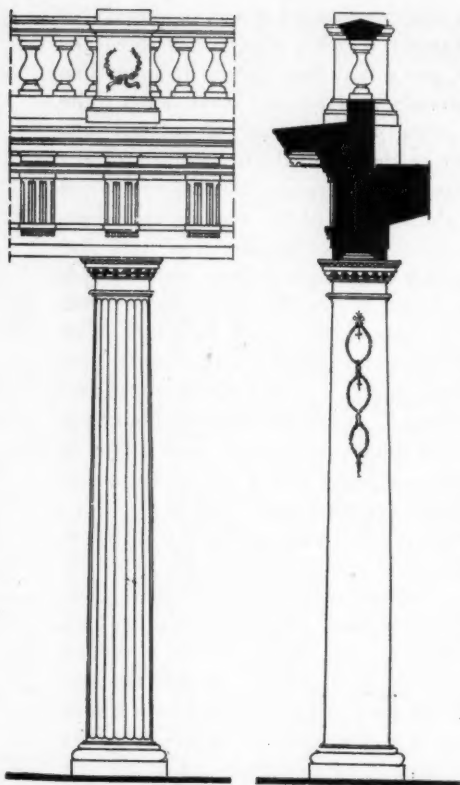
This only allows about two months from the first occupation of Congress and the proposition to erect a gallery. Congress was in session and that time would have been too short to erect the extension. That the proposed gallery was to be in the present room is also clear from the fact that, while it was perfectly feasible to erect it therein under the high domed ceiling, and that later it was so done, it would have been ridiculous to discuss the erection of such a gallery in any other part of the second story of building, the flat ceiling of which is too low to permit of sufficient head room for spectators, and at the same time give head room for doors and members below.

Another point may be gathered from the above resolution of the Senate. I have searched the journals of Congress and find there no description of additions and alterations of this radical character. Congress considered itself a tenant of the Commissioners. An enlargement of the then Capitol would have been of as important a character to the then members of Congress as an enlargement of the present Capitol would be to-day. The Commissioners, under the instructions of the Pennsylvania Assembly, anxious that Congress should occupy "any or all" of the public buildings, would be ready to meet any suggestion tending to meet the requirements and add to the comfort of Congress before its occupation of the building. The dates thus set forth do not in any way conflict with the print from the *Columbian Magazine* of January, 1790, a print published before the occupation of the building and really prepared in 1789. That the changes were made by the County Commissioners at this time may also be inferred from the letter of John Adams of December 8, 1790—two days after taking possession, to the County Commissioners—thanking them for "providing so commodious a building." This could hardly have been said of the original "County Building."

At present the only portions of Congress Hall undergoing restoration are the Senate Chamber on the second floor and one committee room connecting therewith. The small extension at the south of bay window, which for many years has served for a judge's retiring room, but which forms no part of the original building, has been removed.

Before the restoration was commenced it was supposed that the floor of the Senate Chamber, which is nine inches above the level of rest of second floor, was a false floor put in at some time with an idea of deadening sounds from the court room below. The results of an examination were of a surprising character. The high level floor proved to be the original—never having been raised and always as at present with here and there a new board inserted. The framing of the floor is of the most curious character. Two great beams or "summer-breasts," run east and west, each made of two 22-inch by 12-inch timbers with a 3-inch by 9-inch timber on each side to receive the 4-inch by 9½-inch cross timbers which in turn support the 3-inch by 5-inch floor timbers, the latter notched down and fastened with wooden pins or "tree nails," as they were called. The "summer-breasts" have 3-inch by 18-inch "splines" cut into them throughout their entire length of 46 feet, while three wooden keys were driven in to make of each "summer-breast" some sort of a truss, the whole mass of timber being fastened together with iron bolts. The ceiling joists are of 3-inch by 4-inch timber, stiffened with pieces of board of irregular width spiked to them and to the 3-inch by 5-inch floor beams. The "summer-breasts" are of pine, while all the rest of the timber is of red oak, with the exception of a few pieces which are of poplar. All sound, but so shrunken and loose that the whole frame-work had to be stiffened and secured. The framing of the floor in Committee Room and in the rest of the second story is of the same character—9 inches lower in level. The floor boards were of pine, and so broken and worn out that they were all removed and a new floor covering laid of oak which will be darkened and polished. Such a treatment will not give the original floor, that being used up; but, while all accounts of the Senate Chamber describe it as having been covered with a carpet which it would be impossible to replace, even if the pattern were known, it was deemed best to restore this feature after the spirit if not strictly to the letter of the old work.

The general wood work in the rooms was in bad condition; portions have been removed and replaced with new of the same sections, the rest has had many coats of paint burned off and restored. The window sashes were past saving, being broken,



DETAILS OF GALLERY IN SENATE CHAMBER.

rotten, and in some instances falling to pieces—they have been replaced.

The most interesting feature of the Senate Chamber is the gallery. The original was erected in 1795 and removed in 1835. Of this gallery no illustrations could be found, and no printed descriptions, other than that it was supported on "four beautiful Doric columns," and that the pilasters had delicate ornamentation in papier-maché. At first it was thought that this gallery would have to be restored entirely by theory. The light and delicate half-spiral staircase had also disappeared and left no sign. Careful investigation showed the cracks on the wall where the entrance to gallery had been and that point and

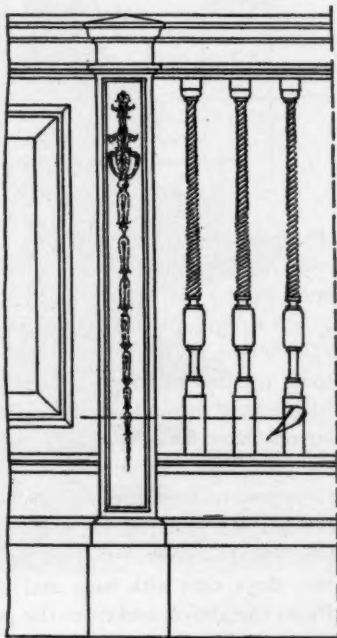
the floor level secured. On this data a gallery was designed on the strict proportions of the Roman Doric order, as set forth in the books current at the time of its first erection. After the paint on walls was removed the whole outline of the gallery, its section, railing, carriage, etc., appeared and proved to be identical in all respects with the design evolved by theory. On removing a portion of cornice one of the delicate balusters of San Domingo mahogany belonging to the stair rail fell out, so that the whole thing worked together for a full and accurate restoration. The

gallery had been fastened up originally with rows of iron spikes  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches square and 14 inches in length; these were all found behind the plastering of 1835. These spikes were found to be as bright as when first driven and the barbs on their angles appeared as if just struck up with a cold chisel. Nearly all spikes that had been driven into the mortar joints of brick work were also in good condition, emphasizing the preservative qualities of lime upon wrought iron.

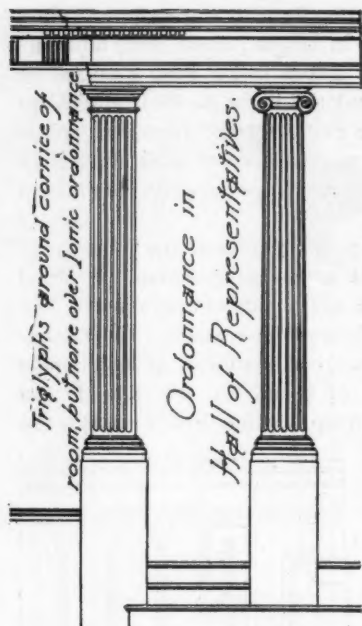
The correct designing of a proper replica of the Vice-President's platform was also at first a serious question. It stood according to old writings at the south side of room in the bay window. Here again fortune favored the restorer. On removing the Judge's platform the original platform of the Senate appeared, or rather the ruins of it, up to the line D on illustration. It had been sawn up at that line to admit the placing over it the modern platform. It was so broken up, however, that nothing could be saved. The pieces gave the full details, the curve of front, the steps, the position of every baluster, the paneling in centre and remains of the papier-maché ornaments were found and proved the basis for an accurate restoration.

The fireplaces had been filled up in the course of time; they have been opened, relined and the simple mantelpieces of white marble hidden under many coats of paint, were cleaned and restored.

The ceiling of the Senate Chamber made a most interesting study. The centre-pieces, surrounded by thirteen stars and a delicate wreath of grapes and leaves, are



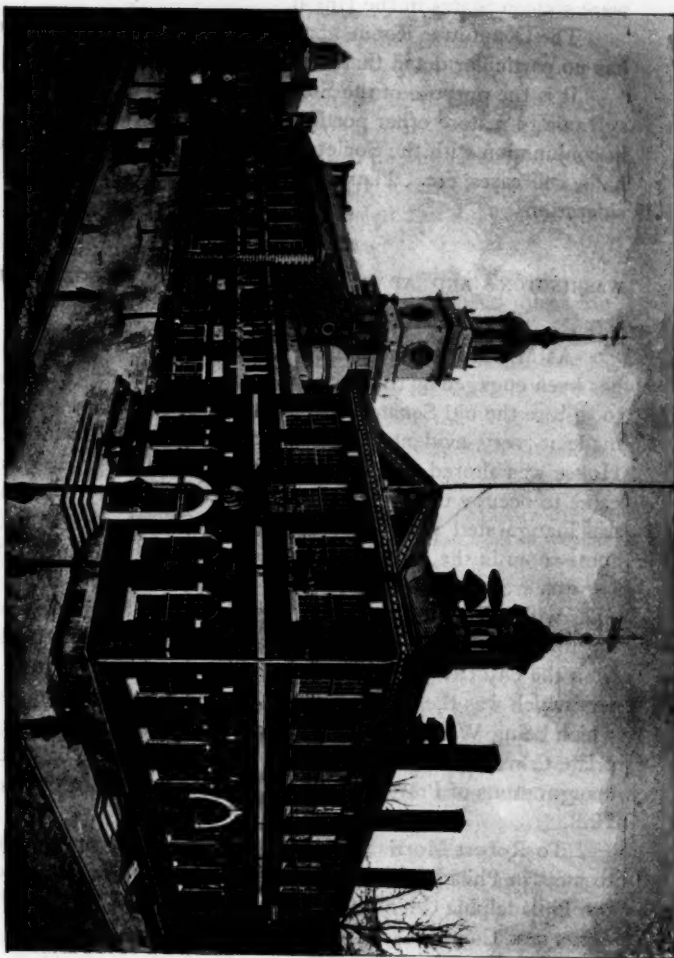
DETAILS OF FRONT OF VICE-PRESIDENT'S PLATFORM.



all of papier maché, the material so much used in the decoration of the time. These have all been kept intact and their beauty brought out anew. A question that early attracted my attention was the ascertaining of the date when the eagle with stars and thunderbolts was painted on the cove of ceiling over the platform of the Vice-President. It certainly is old, but how old? Above the head of the eagle were thirty-one stars—this would seem to indicate some time between 1850–59. The stars might, however, have been increased in number at some renovation of the ceiling. The shield on the breast of the eagle has thirteen stars; one large one

in the centre, evidently for Pennsylvania as the Keystone State, and seventeen stripes. Down to 1818 the stars and stripes were legally increased equally until there were fifteen of each. Much irregularity of arrangement was indulged in and no fixed rule seems to have been usual. In January, 1818, Congress took up the matter and “established” the flag of the United States as at present constituted and from that time the thirteen stripes have been regularly adhered to in the composition of national flags. To show how unsettled was the practice, even on Government flags prominently displayed, it is related by Preble in his history of the flag that at the time when Congress enacted the “establishment” there were flying over the halls of Congress two flags, one with nine and the other with eighteen stripes. From the above, and from the general ancient appearance of the painting, I am inclined to place the date of its execution as prior





CONGRESS HALL, THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES, 6 DECEMBER, 1790—14 MAY, 1800.  
AT S. E. CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.  
(The United States Senate Chamber covered the last three second story windows on the right.)

to 1818, but not at the time when Congress was in session, unless near the close of its occupancy of "Congress Hall" when there were sixteen States in the Union.

The Committee Room, apart from a richly designed cornice, has no particular detail that requires description

It is the purpose of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania to restore other portions of this historic building and, in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Dames, to restore the halls, staircases, etc. Plans for this work are now under consideration.

WASHINGTON'S AND ADAMS' INAUGURATIONS IN CONGRESS HALL,  
PHILADELPHIA.

As Mr. Mason, the well-known Philadelphia architect, who has been engaged by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames to restore the old Senate Chamber to its original appearance, has made it very evident that the old Philadelphia County Court House was altered to suit the requirements of Congress before it came to occupy the building, and that consequently Washington was inaugurated in the present Senate Chamber, and not "in some room in the County Court House before the Senate Chamber was erected," an opinion advanced by some local antiquarians with very meagre "evidence" back of it, probably desiring to belittle the bargain the Colonial Dames made in securing from the city the use of the Senate Chamber for their headquarters which was the scene of many historic functions, the chief of which being Washington's second inauguration, it will be appropriate to read a few of the meagre details preserved of the two inaugurations of Presidents of the United States in old Congress Hall.

To Robert Morris belongs the credit of inducing Congress to meet in Philadelphia for ten years. It was he who induced the Philadelphia County Commissioners to give Congress the use of its new County Court House free of charge. That the New Yorkers gave full credit for this to Mr. Morris is shown in a rare caricature in which Mr. Morris is flying away with the house towards Philadelphia.

This newly built Philadelphia County Court House had

been completed before March, 1789, at a cost of \$16,000, as it was on March 4, 1789, that the Pennsylvania Assembly first tendered the use of it to Congress. The County Commissioners began erecting it in May, 1787, on ground dedicated by the Pennsylvania State Assembly in 1763, fifty feet on Chestnut street and seventy-three feet on Sixth street, subsequently fifteen feet were added to this lot on the south. In 1790 it was occupied by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and as soon as it was certain that Congress had accepted the Philadelphia Court House, as a place of meeting, it surrendered its quarters and removed to the old Court House, at Second and High (Market) streets, to allow alterations to be made in the building for the proper accommodation of Congress. These alterations were entrusted to the supervision of Major L'Enfant, and the addition and changes made as stated. These alterations cost the city of Philadelphia £2903.14.6, which amount on December 31, 1790, the State Legislature, upon petition of the city, assumed and repaid. The Journal of the House of Representatives, December 11, 1790 records:

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia, stating that they had fitted up, and made an appropriation of, their County Court House, for the accommodation of Congress, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. The House of Representatives also returned its thanks to the city of New York for the kindnesses of its inhabitants and for the use of its hall.

The County Court House, located at Sixth and Chestnut streets, west of the State House or Independence Hall, was in a lonesome part of the city when Congress met in it. In fact it was in the suburbs. "The ground forming the square from Chestnut to Walnut streets, and from Sixth street to Seventh street, was all a grass meadow under fence, down to the year 1794," (Watson). It was used as a military parade ground in 1795, when the fences were removed (see picture in Watson's MS. p. 238, Annals of Philadelphia). There was a low brick house, once the Logan Library, on Sixth street, in 1793, made into an asylum for orphans. On a large lot extending from near Sixth to Seventh streets, on the north side of Chestnut, back half way to Market, was a large garden with the Carpenter family mansion in the centre. In 1793 a theatre was erected at

the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and Oeller's Hotel, formerly the Episcopal Academy, built in 1780, joined it.

Opposite the State House and the County Court House on Chestnut street, were only two houses, one a residence at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, on the grounds of which was the little frame building, the office of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1783; and the other the old "State House Inn," or the Half Moon, a small two-story tavern built in 1693, standing back from the street line with a large yard in front paved with oyster shells, and shaded by aged walnut trees.

The present Washington square to the southwest of State House square was then the "Potter's field" and a general Golgotha. To the southeast of the State House square were vacant lots and a few cottages, and on Fifth street, opposite the square, and at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets was Norris' garden and the gardener's house fenced in.

The officers of the national government were comfortably housed. President Washington on the south side of High (Market) street, near Sixth street; Mr. Adams resided in the Hamilton Mansion, at Bush Hill; Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, had his office at No. 307 High street—northwest corner of Market and Eighth streets, and his residence at No. 274 High street—fourth house west of Eighth street (No. 806); Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, had his office in the Pemberton Mansion, No. 100 Chestnut street—southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and resided at No. 79 South Third street—southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets; Mr. Wolcott, the Auditor, had his office at No. 44 South Third street—west side of Third street below Chestnut street, and his residence at No. 121 South Third street—east side of Third, three doors north of Spruce street; General Knox, Secretary of War, lived at No. 120 South Second street, below Dock street; the United States Treasury was at No. 71 Chestnut street—north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, and the general post-office at No. 9 South Water street.

At the time of his second inauguration Washington was vexed by official cares and his good sense told him that there ought not to be a repetition of the gaudy ceremonies attending his first inauguration, as these had created dissatisfaction, so to

determine upon some more democratic ceremony he wrote as follows :

27 FEBRUARY, 1793.

SIR : As the day is near at hand, when the President-elect is to take the oath of qualification, and no mode is pointed out by the Constitution or law ; I could wish that you, Mr. Jefferson (General Knox, or Colonel Hamilton) and Mr. Randolph could meet to-morrow morning, at any place which you may fix between yourselves ; and communicate to me the result of your opinions as to time, place and manner of qualification.

P. S.—Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph have suggested the idea of meeting at the War office at nine o'clock to-morrow morning ; if this is convenient and agreeable to you you will be there accordingly. If otherwise you will be so good as to let me know.

Ford, in "The Writings of Washington," Vol. XII, p. 264, adds the following foot-note to this letter :

Jefferson and Hamilton thought the inauguration ought to be in private, and that one of the judges should administer the oath at the President's own house. Knox and Randolph were of a different sentiment, and advised that the ceremony should be in public. The President inclined to this view, and at a subsequent cabinet meeting on the 1st of March, at which Mr. Jefferson was not present, the following decision was made :

It is our opinion,

- " 1. That the President ought to take the oath in public.
- " 2. That the time be on Monday next at twelve o'clock at noon.
- " 3. That the place be the Senate chamber.
- " 4. That the marshal of the district inform the Vice-President, that the Senate chamber, being the usual place of the President's public acts, is supposed to be the best place for taking the oath, and that it is wished that the chamber may be open.
- " 5. That it may be informally notified to the Vice-President, the Governor (of Pennsylvania) and foreign ministers, that the oath is to be taken at the time and place above mentioned.
- " 6. That Mr. Cushing is requested to attend and administer the oath.
- " 7. That the President go without form, attended by such gentlemen as he may choose, and return without form, except that he be preceded by the marshal.

" H. KNOX.

" EDMUND RANDOLPH."

My opinion given yesterday was founded on prudential considerations of the moment ; though I think it right in the abstract to give publicity to the act in question. If this is to be done on the present occasion, I see no objection to the above form. I am not, however, satisfied that prudential considerations are not equally balanced.

A. HAMILTON.

Arthur J. Stansbury (born, New York City, 1781 ; graduate Columbia College, 1799), records the following description of Washington's inauguration in Philadelphia, in his "Recollections

and Anecdotes of the Presidents of the United States"—a book which is not mentioned by Allibone in his account of Mr. Stanbury's works:

I was but a schoolboy at the time and had followed one of the many groups of people who, from all quarters, were making their way to the hall in Chestnut street, at the corner of Sixth, where the two Houses of Congress then held their sittings, and where they were that day to be addressed by the President on the opening of his second term of office. I succeeded in reaching the steps of the hall, from which elevation, looking in every direction, I could see nothing but human heads—a vast fluctuating sea, swaying to and fro, and filling every accessible place which commanded even a distant view of the building. They had congregated, not with the hope of getting into the hall, for that was physically impossible, but that they might see Washington. Many an anxious look was cast in the direction from which he was expected to come, till at length, true to the appointed hour (he was the most punctual of men), an agitation was observable on the outskirts of the crowd, which gradually opened and gave space for the approach of an elegant white coach, drawn by six superb white horses, having on its four sides beautiful designs of the four seasons, painted by Cipriani. It slowly made its way till it drew up immediately in front of the hall. The rush was now tremendous. But as the coach opened there issued from it two gentlemen with long white wands, who, with some difficulty, parted the people so as to open a passage from the carriage to the steps on which the fortunate schoolboy had achieved a footing, and whence the whole proceeding could be distinctly seen. As the person of the President emerged from the carriage a universal shout rent the air, and continued as he deliberately ascended the steps. On reaching the platform he paused, looking back on the carriage, thus affording to the anxiety of the people the indulgence they desired of feasting their eyes upon his person. Never did a more majestic personage present himself to the public gaze. As the President entered all arose and remained standing until he had ascended the steps at the upper end of the chamber and taken his seat in the speaker's chair. It was an impressive moment. Notwithstanding that the spacious apartment, floor, lobby, galleries and all approaches were crowded to their utmost capacity, not a sound was heard. The silence of expectation was unbroken and profound. Every breath was suspended. He was dressed in a full suit of the richest black velvet;\* his lower limbs in short clothes and diamond knee-buckles and black silk stockings. His shoes, which were brightly japanned, were surmounted with large square silver buckles. His hair, carefully displayed in the manner of the day, was richly powdered and gathered behind into a black silk bag, on which was a bow of black ribbon. In his hand he carried a plain cocked hat, decorated with the American cockade. He wore by his side a light, slender dress sword, in a green shagreen scabbard, with a richly ornamented hilt. His gait was deliberate, his manner solemn but self-possessed, and he presented altogether the most august human figure I had then or have since beheld.

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\* Mrs. E. E. Seelye, in "The Story of Washington," states that on this occasion Washington was dressed in mourning on account of the death of a nephew, a young man who managed his affairs, and whose executor he was. On March 4, 1793, either before or after his inauguration, General Washington wrote a letter to Burwell Bassett, alluding to the "death of my departed relative and friend."—Sparks' and Ford's "Writings of Washington."



At the head of the Senate stood Thomas Jefferson in a blue coat—single breasted, with large, bright basket buttons—his vest and small clothes were crimson. I remember being struck by his animated countenance of a brick-red hue, his bright eye and foxy hair, as well as by his tall, gaunt, ungainly form and square shoulders. A perfect contrast was presented by the pale, reflective face and delicate figure of James Madison, and, above all, by the short, burly, bustling form of General Knox, with ruddy cheek, prominent eye, and still more prominent proportions of another kind. Having retained his seat for a few moments, while the members resumed their seats, the President rose, and, taking from his breast a roll of manuscript, proceeded to read his address. His voice was full and sonorous, deep and rich in its tones, free from the trumpet ring which it could assume amid the tumult of battle (and which is said to have been distinctly heard above its roar), but sufficiently loud and clear to fill the chamber and be heard with perfect ease in the most remote recesses. He read as he did everything else, with a singular serenity and composure, with manly ease and dignity, but without the smallest attempt at display. Having concluded, he laid the manuscript upon the table before him and resumed his seat, when, after a slight pause, he rose and withdrew, the members rising and remaining on their feet until he left the chamber.\*

Turning to the Philadelphia newspapers of the day, which never contained very detailed accounts of functions, we get good evidence that Washington was inaugurated in the Senate Chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall.

The *Mail*, or *Claypool's Daily Advertiser*, Monday, March 5, 1793, gives the following account of the second inauguration of Washington:

OATH OF OFFICE  
ADMINISTERED TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday the Senate of the United States convened in the Senate Chamber pursuant to summons from the President of the United States. The Speaker and members of the late House, 50 Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officers of Government; the foreign Ministers, and a number of private citizens; ladies and gentlemen, were also present on this occasion.

At twelve o'clock precisely the President entered the hall. Mr. Langdon, President *pro tempore*, then rose and said: "Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme

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\* Because Mr. Stanbury does not mention that Washington went up stairs to the Senate chamber; because he states that Washington sat in the "speaker's chair," and because he states that Washington delivered his inaugural in a "spacious apartment," the opinion is held by not a few that Washington was inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the first floor—a room which was much larger than the Senate chamber and more easy of access, and better able to accommodate a large crowd. For this reason, probably, it was in it that Washington delivered his farewell address. But "contemporary evidence" here given proves conclusively that Washington was inaugurated in the Senate chamber.

Court of the United States is now present, and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by the President of the United States." The President on this addressed his "Fellow Citizens" in a short, but comprehensive speech.

Judge Cushing then read the oath, which the President repeated after him, sentence by sentence. This finishing the solemn ceremony, the President retired.

Dunlap's *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, March 5, 1793, said:

Yesterday, 4th of March, 1793, our beloved and venerable George Washington came to the Senate Chamber of Congress, and took the usual oath of office, which was administered to him by Judge Cushing, at noon, in the presence of an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, members of both Houses of the United States Legislature, and several foreign members, consuls, etc.

There was likewise an assemblage of ladies attending on this solemn occasion, and the day was extremely serene, for Providence has always smiled on the day of this man, and on the glorious cause which he has ever espoused, of *Liberty and Equality*.

After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure from the House the people could no longer refrain from obeying the genuine dictates of their hearts, and they saluted him with three cheers.

On March 6 Dunlap printed the same account of the inauguration as Claypool did, both printing Washington's address as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I am again called upon by the voice of my country, to execute the functions of its Chief Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me by the people of United America. Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take and in your presence; that, if it shall be found during any administration of the government, I have in any instance violated willingly or knowingly the injunctions thereof, I may, besides incurring constitutional punishment, be subject to the upbraidings of all who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony.

The "History of Congress," published by Gales & Seaton, 1849, says:

On March 2d, Washington notified the Senate that he preferred to take the oath of office at 12 o'clock on Monday, March 4, in the Senate Chamber. The communication was referred to a committee, appointed on the part of the Senate, February 6, for regulating the time, place, and manner of administering the oath of office to the President. On Monday, March 4th, in special session: "Agreeably to notice given by the President of the United States, on 2d inst. he came to the Senate Chamber, and took his seat in the chair usually assigned the President of the Senate, who on this occasion was seated at the right and in advance of the President of the United States. A seat to the left, and also in advance, being provided for Judge Cushing, appointed to administer the oath. The doors of the Senate Chamber being open, the heads of the departments, Foreign Ministers, the late Speaker and such members of

the late House of Representatives as were in town, together with as many other speakers as could be accommodated, were present.

After a short pause the President of the Senate arose and addressed the President of the United States as follows: "Sir, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by the President of the United States." On which the President of the United States, rising from his seat, delivered his brief inaugural address and then Judge Cushing administered the oath of office, after which the President of the United States retired and the spectators dispersed, and the Senate proceeded with its regular work and finally adjourned *sine die*. The House of Representatives had adjourned on March 2.

That this important day in the annals of the republic did not pass without a celebration by the Philadelphians, is in evidence from *The Mail*, March 6, 1793:

On Monday evening, the 4th of March, an elegant Ball was given by the Dancing Assembly of this City, at Oeller's Hotel, in honor of the unanimous re-election of George Washington, the President of the United States—in commemoration of the Announcing of the present Constitution thereof—and as a farewell meeting with the Members of the late Congress. This Assembly was honored with the company of a great and respectable number of gentlemen and ladies. The evening was spent very agreeably.

Congress continued to sit at Sixth and Chestnut streets, till May 14, 1800, and one of its final acts was to thank "the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia for the convenient and elegant accommodations furnished by them for the use of the Senate during the residence of the National Government in the city." In the summer of 1800 the government archives were removed to the new Capitol building in Washington City, the southeast corner-stone of which was laid September 18, 1793. Subsequently it was moved in Congress that an appropriation of \$100,000, as a compensation by the Government for the use of the county building be paid to Pennsylvania, but the sum does not appear ever to have been paid.

"The History of Congress," or "The Annals of Congress," published by Gales and Seaton, 1849, gives the following information about Mr. Adams' inauguration:

In conformity with summons from the President of the United States, the Senate met in their chamber for special session at 10 A. M., March 4th, 1797. On motion it was agreed to repair to the chamber of the House of Representatives to attend the administering of the oath of office to John Adams, which the Senate accordingly did, and being seated the President of the United States, attended by the heads of departments, the Marshal of the District and his officers, came into the chamber of the House

of Representatives and took his seat in the chair usually occupied by the Speaker. The Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate were seated in advance, inclining to the right of the President, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives and clerk on the left, and the Justices of the Supreme Court were seated around a table in front of the President of the United States. The late President of the United States (Washington) took a seat as a private citizen, a little in front of the seats assigned for the Senate, which were on the south side of the house, the Foreign Ministers and members of the House of Representatives took their usual seats—a great concourse of both sexes being present. After Mr. Adams delivered his address the oath was administered to him, after which he retired and the Senate repaired to their own chamber.

Probably the best authority as to which room Adams was inaugurated in is Mr. Adams himself. On Sunday, March 5, the day after his inauguration, he wrote to his wife a letter (see C. F. Adams' "Life of John Adams," page 506), saying:

"Your dearest friend never had a more trying day than yesterday. . . . In the Chamber of the House of Representatives was a multitude as great as the space could contain."

and ends with the conceited, though not conceded assertion:

"All agree that, taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America."

Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" states that "Mr. Jefferson was afterwards sworn into office in the Senate Chamber upstairs."

If there is more evidence needed to confirm the place of Mr. Adams' inauguration it can be found in William Corbet's ("Porcupine") works, V. 13, which says:

4th of March, 1797. This day Mr. John Adams entered on his functions as President, and Mr. Jefferson on his as Vice-President of the United States. The ceremony of installment took place at 12 o'clock in the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Members of the House and of the Senators.

The suppressed "History of the Administration of John Adams," by John Wood, states that Mr. Adams took the oath of office on Saturday, March 6, 1797, in the House of Representatives, which of course is a misprint as March 4, 1797, was Saturday.

C. H. B.

## SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

HOWELL OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.



ARTHUR HOWELL.  
1748-1816.

In an article thus headed, which appeared in the January issue of this magazine, it is stated that Joseph and Hannah (Hudson) Howell, *m.* 1741 (see page 575, vol. III), had nine children:

Elizabeth, *b.* 12 mo. 19, 1742; *d.* 4 mo. 30, 1808; *m.*, 4 mo. 14, 1763, to John Armitt, no issue; Jacob, *d.* in infancy; Sarah, *b.* 6 mo. 23, 1745, *m.* Samuel Parker, no issue; Samuel, *b.* 6 mo. 10, 1746, *d. unm.* 10 mo. 8, 1791; Arthur, *b.* 8 mo. 20, 1748, *d.* 1 mo. 26, 1816; *m.*, 12 mo. 10, 1778, Mary,

daughter of Asher and Deborah Mott; Joseph, Jr., *b.* 6 mo. 30, 1750; an account of him and his descendants is printed in the last January number; William, Rachel and Israel, who died in infancy.

A glance at this record shows that but two of these children left descendants, only one of which, Joseph, Jr., was mentioned in the article referred to above. It is therefore the purpose of the writer, who is not of the Howell family, to give a sketch of the older brother, who has left a name of whom his posterity may well be proud.

Philadelphians of a hundred years ago needed no introduction to Arthur Howell, and representative Philadelphians of to-day still reverence his name, for many are the traditions of his prophetic gift and useful life, which worthy sires have transmitted to their sons. With the blood of the saintly Jacob Howell and the gifted William Hudson flowing in his veins, both scions of noble ancestors, what wonder that Arthur



Howell, through the blessing of God, obtained a measure of spiritual grace rarely given to the children of men. "Howell, the prophet," is known everywhere; Christians rejoice in his gift and scientists wonder. One writer says of him: "Various circumstances indicated that he was often gifted with clear discernment in spiritual things and that his Master at times favored him with prophetic foresight." A member of the Society of Friends, as were his ancestors and many of his descendants, his youthful heart was so instructed and stirred by the Holy Spirit that at the early age of sixteen he appeared in public ministry, and at twenty-five was acknowledged by his Monthly Meeting as a minister of the gospel.

He was small in stature, thick set and inclined to corpulency, and had a loud, clear voice and an abrupt manner. His close walk with his Master often led him to feel called on to utter a word of reproof to his fellow men. He was one who had the courage of his convictions, and his short messages were most telling.

Once, when walking along the street, he quickly turned to a youth who was passing, with the words: "Young man, if thou enterest into that thou art going about it will be thy utter ruin." The person thus addressed was at that moment planning a speculation which this timely warning caused him to abandon; he very soon saw that had he continued in his project he would have met with a loss that would have blighted his life.

A young girl was sitting in a meeting for worship, looking at a woman Friend from a distance and wishing most earnestly that she was like her both in grace and look, when suddenly Arthur Howell arose, with the words: "Leave off wishing and desiring and seek for thyself." The admonition sank so deeply into her heart that she obeyed and became an earnest Christian.

A Friend from England had boarded a vessel intending to return home, when Arthur Howell came to her with a distressed countenance as she sat on deck, and, taking a piece of chalk, he marked a circle on the boards, saying: "I can see as plainly as I can see that ring, that this is neither the time nor the vessel." The woman left the packet, and it was heard of no more; how or where lost no one ever knew.



The "Arm Chair" says of him :

Of to the grave, this servant of the Lord  
Was sent to preach the everlasting Word;  
To rouse the thoughtless from delusion's dream;  
"*Memento Mori*" was his frequent theme.

On one occasion he asked his son and a young man to accompany him, he knew not whither, but he felt he had a mission somewhere which would develop as he proceeded. The chaise was brought to the door, and Arthur Howell directed them to Fourth street and to turn northward. His son would occasionally say, "Which way, father?" And the answer would come, "Drive on." Finally they reached the house of an employé of Howell's, one John Nutts, of Germantown. As they did so a funeral appeared in sight and carriages drove into a burial ground on the opposite of the street. He felt constrained to follow, and as they stood by the grave, the words "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them," were uttered by Arthur Howell, followed with a eulogium on the life and character of the deceased. He left the ground still in ignorance of the name, age or sex of the person whose funeral had just taken place. Next day his clerk asked him if he knew that people called him a prophet. It appeared that he had attended the burial of a woman who had been accused of murdering her young nephew to obtain his estate. She had grieved so over the accusation that it had caused her death. She had told those at her dying bedside that God would raise up someone when she was interred who would "vindicate her and proclaim the truth." Arthur Howell often traveled in the ministry with the approbation of his Meeting, and thus he became widely known outside of his own city. Although a prominent minister among Friends, according to the custom and religious belief of this sect, he received no pay for his services, but engaged in a mercantile business for the support of his family. His leather store on Chestnut street, above Third, Philadelphia, was well known and much frequented. At the time of his death he was worth over one hundred thousand dollars—a fortune in those days.

In 1793 the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia and

raged during the months of August and September and October. Out of the twenty-one thousand inhabitants, seventeen thousand sought other quarters at different times during these terrible months, and it is calculated that at least eight thousand and six hundred were absent at the same time. Arthur Howell promptly sent his wife and children out of the city, but remained himself to work among the afflicted. Neither the solicitations of his friends nor the pleadings of his family could induce him to abandon his daily visits to the stricken ones. In a letter to his wife bearing date 8th mo. 30, 1793, he says :

I am very content in my allotment *believing*, yea, being unshakingly assured I am in my place and though a thousand should fall on one side and ten thousand in another, I have nothing to fear because the precious presence of my God is with me and until he gives me liberty to remove my dwelling, I shall not take it. Rest assured, my dear, nothing short of this and a clear prospect of duty would induce me to tarry in the city which thou knowest I have often heretofore called a city of blood.

This letter also tells of the spread of the disease to New York, where his friend Parsons had buried a son. He lost none of his immediate family by the fever, but he was called upon first to lament the death of the valuable Dr. James Hutchinson, the husband of his sister Sidney, then Jacob S. Howell, the son of his uncle Samuel, and again Jacob Roberts Howell, a talented lawyer, son of his uncle Isaac, and still a fourth, Patience Howell, mother of the former. The Relief Committee appointed him one of a sub-committee to notify them of those in need. His district, as appears in the record of the times, was from south side of Market to north side of Chestnut street. One can scarcely conceive of the horror of those days or the courage it required to thus minister to the sick. The streets were nearly deserted for those who remained seldom left their homes and when necessity compelled them to walk abroad, they constantly inhaled tar, camphor, or vinegar. There were often considerably over a hundred burials a day. A cart would make the rounds every twenty-four hours, the driver calling incessantly: "Bring out your dead." Mortality being so swift, there was no means of knowing where to stop. Graves were dug in rows so as to be used at any moment. Large sums of money were offered for nurses, but very, very few could be obtained; the demand was greater than the supply. To voluntarily undertake such a service was the act of a hero. Most faithfully and unflinchingly did

Arthur Howell perform the duty assigned him by the authorities, but, instead of simply reporting cases to the city, he tenderly nursed the sick and in many instances attended to the burial as well, and again in the second scourge of 1798, he gave the same service. His meekness of character and dislike of parade of his deeds, prevented him from keeping a journal so that we have meagre record of his service at that time to his fellow men.

We might relate incident after incident, but enough has been told to show the service rendered by Arthur Howell to suffering humanity. He was a soldier of the Lord and his end was peace. He gave his life after the manner of the Society of Friends, in self denial and soul-stirring influence. His younger brother Joseph, Jr., chose the warlike mode. They were loving brothers and although as a peace-preserving man, Arthur Howell deeply deplored the military ardor of his brother; he followed him in thought throughout the vicissitudes of war and felt that the cause was just although he disliked the way of advancing it.

It was a sad summer morning for Arthur Howell's family, when, by prophetic vision he announced to them "Brother Joseph has been taken prisoner by the British in a barn on Long Island." They knew but too well from other instances, that it was a fact and no fancy.

From one of the printed sketches of the life-work of Arthur Howell we learn that "His funeral was largely attended by the members of the religious society to which he belonged, and by a very large concourse of his fellow citizens, who gathered without ostentation or parade, in the deep feeling of a public loss."

Arthur and Deborah (Mott) Howell left seven children, their two daughters Deborah and Hannah never married. Of their five sons, Joseph married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Mary Ritchie. William Wilson remained single. Israel married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Rowland, of Sussex county, Delaware. Asher Mott married Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Paul) Kirkbride. Jacob married Margaret Hart, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Simmons.

The children of Joseph married into the Ellis, Lloyd, Taylor, Brown, Canby, Simmons, Ruffner, Hacker and Emlen families. Of Israel's children one married an Emlen, another

two sisters, Comly, and a third an Edwards. The oldest son of Asher Mott married first a Simmons, secondly a widow, maiden name, Colesberry. The second son married an Evans. Jacob's daughter married a Rodgers. The intermarriages in next generation give us the names of Abrams, Griscom, Wilcox, Jenks, O'Mahoney, Campbell, Gerhard, Haines, Richardson, Bacon, Brockie, Robeson and Miller. There are three namesake great-great-grandchildren residing in the suburbs of Philadelphia, Arthur Howell Brockie, Arthur Howell Gerhard and Arthur Howell, the latter with his younger brother, are the only ones in this line and latest generation to transmit the surname.

SUSAN STROUD ROBESON.

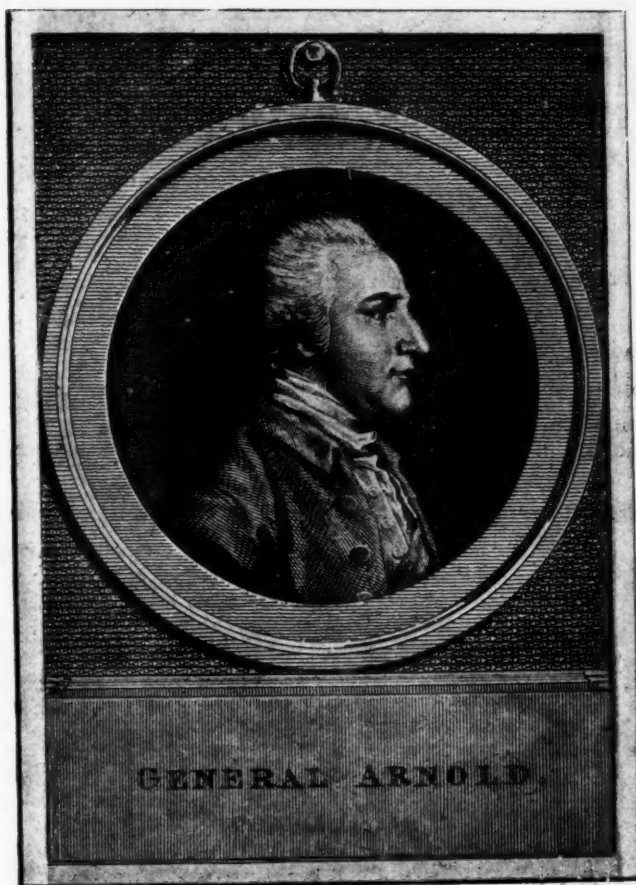
NOTE.—On p. 569, Vol. III, in the Howell Family article, it is stated that Randall, Thomas and Robert Vernon, who came to America in 1682, "were sons of James Vernon, Secretary of State for Great Britain, and related to Sir Edward Vernon, Vice-admiral of the Blue in the Royal Navy." Of course, if they were sons of Secretary Vernon they would have been "related to Admiral Vernon," since the Admiral was the second son of the Secretary; but they were not. Admiral Vernon was born in 1684 and his alleged brother Randall was born forty-four years before him, in 1640. As the Admiral was a second son (if Randall was his elder brother), where would Thomas and Robert Vernon come in in the Secretary of State's family? They must have been born after 1684, while the fact is they were both in Pennsylvania prior to that time, according to "Smith's History of Delaware County," Thomas Vernon being old enough to be on the first jury empanelled in Chester county, and Robert Vernon had a son born prior to 1688, for in 1710 he conveyed a brick messuage and 330 acres of land to Jacob, his son.

Philadelphia.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD.

In reply to the above anxious inquirer, it can briefly be stated on behalf of the writer thereof, that the data of the Howell genealogy, published in the January number of *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*, were obtained from a complete record of the family originally compiled by a reputable member thereof, viz.: William Howell, of Germantown, Pa., *b.* 1819, and who conscientiously devoted over twenty years to the work. The mention made regarding the Vernon family there is good reason to believe was in the main correct, and in a memorandum book of Benjamin Betterton Howell (*b.* 1786 and *d.* 1841), he states that Jacob, son of John Howell, the emigrant, "about 1707 (—9?), married Miss Vernon, of Chester county, a niece of Admiral Vernon." This statement is also verified by the older members of the Howell family to this day. Benjamin Betterton Howell, on the authority and to the personal knowledge of his son, Henry Washington Howell, Esq. (who is still living and over eighty-two years of age), brought over from the College of Arms, or Herald's office in London, in 1838, the authorized copy of the Howell arms as they appeared in *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*.

H. H. B.



MAJOR-GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Born in Norwich, Conn., January 14, 1741.

Died in London, England, June 14, 1801.

Merchant; Druggist; Ship-owner; Captain of the Governor's  
Guard; Commissioned Major-General Continental Army  
February 19, 1777. Deserted to the enemy.

Arnold

a number of letters, but will do myself the honor



Imperfect Notes, but will do myself the  
honour to transmit your letter to  
a more full & perfect statement of the  
then in my present Confession I communicate

able to do —

I shall endeavour to transmit your  
Lovership. Returns by my self, and by Society in  
the necessary manner

I have the honour to be with the

I would be  
most for the perfect.

the last.  
your Lovership

most old. & &

with the last.

the perfect. While

Last day of January

B. Arnold  
D

#### NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

ALRICKS—ALRICHS—LUND (LAND)—WILLIAMS.—In Volume II, page 817, and Volume III, 279, of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER are inquiries requesting information as to the people of these names. This response will, it is hoped, give some of the information desired, and may suggest other inquiries which will shed further light on the subject.

In the year 1657 New Amstel (now New Castle, in the State of Delaware) together with the territory as far north as Christiana creek and as far south as Bombay Hook, was transferred by the Dutch West India Company to the Burgomasters of the city of Amsterdam, and Jacob Alricks was appointed director and commissary-general, assuming the government of the colony toward the close of April in the same year, having crossed from Amsterdam in company with forty soldiers and 150 emigrants, sent over to settle the new possessions.

So far as known, he was the first of the family in this country. He died at New Castle on December 30, 1659, without leaving issue, his wife having died in the early part of the same year.

Peter Alricks was the nephew of Jacob, and followed his uncle from Holland at a later date. He came from Nykerck, in the province of Groningen, Holland. The name of his father is not known, but the name of his grandfather is said to have been Claes Alricks.

It is likely that other members of the family came early to this country, as the writer has a photograph copy of a hymn signed with the names of Harmanus Alricks and Jacobus Alricks, dated 1663. As Jacob Alricks had died without children, and his nephew had not yet married, these persons were probably cousins or brothers of Peter.

One authority states, that Peter came over in 1657, as the bearer of dispatches from the burgomasters to his uncle. Another authority states that the first heard of him was as commissary at the fort at the Whorekill, near Cape Henlopen, built in 1659. It is known from official records, however, that he was commander at that fort in 1660, with rank of ensign, but it is possible he was commissary also. He had evidently been connected with the Dutch service before, as under date of June 25, 1660, the records reads: "D' Hinoysa has again engaged Peter Alricks to act as commander on the Whorekills in the spring."

In January, 1661, he appears to have come from the Whorekills, and in September of that year, was dispatched by the vice-director, D'Hinoysa, with two chiefs of savages residing on the Delaware, to the Governor of Maryland, to negotiate peace between the Indian tribes, one of which had been favored and assisted by the Governor.

In 1662, he was given the exclusive privilege of trading on the Delaware between Bombay Hook and Cape Henlopen, which caused great discontent among the Swedes, who claimed that they only had the right to trade on the east side of the river.

In 1663, he is again mentioned as being the commissary for the Amsterdam colony, and in December of that year is reported as coming from a visit to Holland, in the ship *Parmeland Church*, in company with D'Hinoysa, Miss Printz, the daughter of a former governor of the Swedish colony, on the Delaware, the seat of government of which was on the present Tinicum island, a short distance north of Chester, Pa., and about 150 souls. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed superintendent of the fur trade on the Delaware, with the privilege of trading for himself at New Amstel, having brought with him some 200 pieces of frieze, blankets, etc., for that purpose.

The administration of justice, which at first was military, now seems to have undergone a change, for in 1663 it is recorded that a court of five magistrates or commissioners sat at New Castle, of which Peter Alricks was one.

In 1664 the English commander, Sir Robert Carr, subjugated the Dutch at New Amstel. The civil authorities capitulated under articles, one of which was that the civil officers were all to be retained in office. D'Hinoysa and Alricks, who appears to have had the rank of ensign, refused to surrender, and threw themselves with a few Dutch soldiers into Fort Casimer. The English officer, after besieging them for three days, stormed the fort, killing three of the soldiers, wounding ten others, and made prisoners of the whole party, selling most of them into slavery. Alricks had accumulated considerable real and personal property, all of which was confiscated. For services in the conquest, Ensign Stock, of the English forces, secured a large portion of his land and all his negroes, horses, etc., and William Tom, another of the English party secured the rest of the land. Alricks, however, retained his place, together with the other magistrates under the articles of capitulation, but seems to have gone to reside in New Amsterdam (now New York), where he had been married in the previous February.

In November, 1665, he was given a pass by Governor Nicholls to go from New York to Delaware and Maryland, with liberty to trade with the Indians, or any others in and about the Whorekills in Delaware bay, for skins, peltry and whatever commodities those parts should offer; and Ensign Stock gave him back eleven of his negroes, which had been formerly confiscated.

In the year 1667, he reclaimed that portion of his confiscated land which lay along the Delaware on the south side of Christiana creek, originally purchased by him from the Indians.

In 1668 the English Governor appointed him, and the four others above mentioned, to be councillors or magistrates on the Delaware, then including Upland, New Castle and the Whorekill. He appears to have held this office until the second conquest of the English in 1674.

In the spring of 1672 the town of New Castle was made a corporation, to be governed by a bailiff and six associates, the bailiff being president and having a double vote. They had power to try all causes, but from those involving less than ten pounds there was no appeal. Alricks was appointed the bailiff. The Dutch having reconquered the province on the

Delaware in July, 1673, they continued the courts at New Castle and the Whorekill, as above, with the same magistrates.

In 1673 the Dutch governor, Colve, appointed Alricks Schout fiscal (or sheriff) and commander on the Delaware river from Cape Henlopen, or so much further south as the former Dutch government had possessed, and north to the head of the river. This made him the deputy governor of the province, and he was authorized to recruit soldiers and to administer the oath of allegiance to the colony of New Netherlands.

The English having again supplanted the Dutch by treaty in 1674, the Governor ordered that all the old magistrates, except Peter Alricks, should be continued in office. The reason given for the discrimination against him, was his too eager and ardent attachment to the Dutch interests. The records of the Sussex county courts, concerning the appointment of these magistrates, reads in part as follows: "Except Peter Alrichs, Bayliffe, he having preferred himself to ye Dutch at their first coming of his own motion, and acted very violently (as their chief officer) ever since."

He did not long remain under the ban of displeasure, for on September 23, 1677, he and five others were appointed justices of the court at New Castle, it having been reorganized in 1676. He was again commissioned on November 7, 1678, and May 28, 1680. In 1681 his commission was extended until further orders. On October 28, 1682, the day that William Penn landed at New Castle, he was again appointed a magistrate of the court by that functionary, and was again commissioned on October 22, 1664; April, 1685; January 2, 1689; May 16, 1690, and May 2, 1693.

On September 13, 1678, Captain Billop, who had charge of military affairs on the Delaware, was ordered to New York by the Governor, and Justice Alricks was appointed to be chief-in-charge in his place. This was his third appointment as commander on the Delaware.

Alricks was a member from New Castle of the first assembly of the province summoned by William Penn in 1682, which sat at Chester, Pa.

In 1683 he was appointed by William Penn commander at Newcastle, as shown by the minutes of a meeting of the provincial council held at that place on March 13, 1690, which reads as follows: "Capt Peter Alrichs Came into y<sup>e</sup> Council Roome and presented to this board a Commission ffrom Govern Penn to himselfe, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 18 8ber 1683, Constituting him Leift, and Comdr in Chif of y<sup>e</sup> Towne and ffort at New Castle, &c, w-ch was read; and Likewise, he produced a paper of Subscription of severall persons that had Listed themselves to serve y<sup>e</sup> Country vpon any occasion of an Enemies approach, wch was Likewise read."

In 1684 he was chosen as a member of the provincial council from New Castle county for the term of three years, which he served. In 1687 he was returned as having been elected for another term of three years, which he also served.

On February 1, 1685, he was appointed ranger for New Castle county.

In 1689 he was chosen justice from New Castle county by the provincial council, and on May 7, 1690, was commissioned as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which position he seems to have held until 1693.

In 1697 he was again elected to the provincial council from New Castle county, and is marked as having attended two meetings in May of that year. On May 20 he is noted as having been absent, but after that time his name does not appear on the records. He was evidently in failing health. In his will, executed at New Castle, dated January 25, 1694, he refers to himself as sick in body.

He was a person of strong character and striking individuality, was possessed of great business qualities, sound judgment, great personal courage and of an indomitable will. He may be fairly classed as one of the builders of the nation.

The name of his wife was Maria Wessels. She came to New Amsterdam from Utrecht, Holland. The date is not known, but she probably preceded Peter Alricks, as other persons of the same name were in New Amsterdam as early as 1656. One Allard Anthony is recorded as having married Henrica Wessels, of Utrecht, in New Amsterdam, on March 25, 1656.

Peter Alricks and Maria Wessels were married in the Reformed Dutch (now College) Church in New York. The record as translated reads as follows: "Married 1664, February 9, Peter Alricks, young man of Nykerck in Groningerlandt, and Maria Wessels, young woman, of Uytrecht." They had four children, all sons, to wit: Peter Sigfridus, who was baptized in the same church, on October 3, 1666; Jacobus, who was baptized there on September 10, 1671; Harmanus and Wessels.

On September 4, 1673, Pieter Aldrichs, of New Castle, is recorded as being a member of the church. Peter Sigfridus married and left one child, a son, Peter Sigfridus, who married Susanna Stidham, at the Old Swedes Church, in Wilmington, Del., on May 25, 1740, and died in 1764, leaving numerous descendants who are scattered all over the country.

Harmanus married and left three children, Peter, Abigail and Mary. Wessels married and left five children, to wit: Peter, Harmanus, Ann, Mary and Martha.

Hermanus, the son of Wessels, settled at Carlisle, in the Cumberland valley, in Pennsylvania, and had a son James, who had two sons, Herman and Hamilton, who were prominent lawyers at Harrisburg, Pa., some of whose descendants are still prominent there and retain the original spelling of the name, Alricks. Some of the descendants spell it Alrich, others Aldrich. The writer in his examinations, has found it spelled in nineteen different ways.

Jacobus married and had four children, in order of age as follows: Peter, Sigfridus, Jacobus and Hannah. Peter, the son of Jacobus, married Dorcas Land (not Lund) the daughter of Francis and Christian Land. They had five children, one son and four daughters, to wit: Samuel, Ann, who married Alexander Porter; Elizabeth, who married first John Stalcop and after his death John Price; Sarah, who married James Dunning, and Esther, who married John Stewart.

John Price was a shipwright and came to Delaware county, Pa., presumably from the State of Delaware, and settled at Marcus Hook. After



purchasing the mill site where Trainer's Mills now stand, he changed his occupation to that of miller. He was married three times. By his first wife he had one child, Ann, who *m.* Robert Eyre. His second wife was Elizabeth, *nee* Alrich, the widow of John Stalcop. They had three children, Samuel Price, Sarah Price and Hannah Price. His wife Elizabeth died prior to 1762. He subsequently married again, his third wife's name being also Elizabeth. They had two children, John and Elizabeth. He died in 1773. His third wife survived him and died in 1791. Hannah Price died unmarried and without issue. Sarah Price married John Crozer. They were the parents of John Price Crozer, a prominent manufacturer at Upland in Delaware county, who died in 1866, leaving several children. Samuel Price married Ann Richards, daughter of Jacob Richards and a descendant of Joseph Richards, who was one of the first purchasers from William Penn, and settled in Aston township, Delaware county, Pa., in 1682. Samuel Price died in 1801, leaving several children, among them a son, Samuel Aldrich Price, who married Sarah Bickham, and died in 1861, leaving several sons, the writer being one, and two daughters.

Francis Land before mentioned, was the son of Samuel Land, and Dorcas Williams. She was the daughter of James and Mary Williams, or Walliam, as in their time it was sometimes spelled. James died intestate and administration was granted to his widow Mary on October 30, 1693. Mary Walliam made a will dated October 22, 1695, but the date of her death is not known. There are reasons for supposing that she was the daughter of one Peter Huff, who appears to have died in New Castle county in the year 1676.

Samuel Land was the owner of considerable real estate, and prominent in the affairs of the province. He is supposed to have come to Delaware from Virginia, and was a signer to certain articles of agreement between John Fenwick and his colonists, dated June 28, 1675. In 1676 he held the office of constable. In 1679 he succeeded Thomas Wollaston as deputy sheriff under Capt. Edmund D. Cantwell, high sheriff of the Delaware river, embracing the jurisdiction of the courts of Upland, New Castle and Whorekill, and served until June 17, 1684, when he succeeded Abraham Mann as high sheriff. He is recorded as being one of the nine persons who were in the fort and witnessed the surrender of the fort and government at New Castle to William Penn October 28, 1682, and was a signer of the Declaration of Obedience to his government on the same date. On March 22, 1684, he was commissioned receiver of public moneys for New Castle county. On February 14, 1686, he was again commissioned as high sheriff of New Castle county, having been continued in that position by resolution of the Provincial Council from the expiration of former commission.

On February 14, 1686, he was also commissioned as Waterbaly (Bailiff) for New Castle county. He died in March, 1687, and on the 17th of that month letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Dorcas. Sometime prior to October 22, 1695, she married one George Hogg, and appears to have been living to December 26, 1702. She must have died prior to 1716, as in that year her husband, George Hogg, married Annie Humphrey, of Merion.



Samuel Land seems to have rendered some signal service to Penn, in which he sustained pecuniary loss, as the proprietor before his departure from New Castle to England, promised Dorcas, then the wife of George Hogg, that in consideration of such services and loss she should have 200 acres of land, where she could find it vacant in the county, for the use of her son Henry, by her former husband Samuel Land, which was conveyed to Henry, December 26, 1701, and patented to him on April 8, 1702.

The writer does not know the correct surname of Christian Land nor the lineage of James Williams. He was a member from New Castle county to the original Assembly of the Province summoned by Penn in 1682, which sat at Chester, Pa., and was a member of the committee which revised the charter submitted by Penn. He was again a member from the same county in 1684 and again in 1686. In 1685 he was commissioned as a justice for New Castle county. He also appears to have been the King's collector for the bay and river of Delaware in 1686, and for several years afterwards. An interesting account of a complaint made against him by one James Fox in 1690, for selling tobacco which he had seized pretendedly by virtue of a judgment in the County Court of New Castle, is given in the Colonial Records amongst the minutes of the Provincial Council. The Council appears to have wrestled with the subject in several meetings, and, after hearing both sides, the minute reads that the litigants were told to go and settle the dispute between themselves before the Board would have anything further to do with it.

Media, Pa.

EDWARD A. PRICE.

1ST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—I have been greatly interested in your published records of the 1st regiment, Pennsylvania line. I agree entirely with Rev. Dr. Thomas in his comment on the number of Irish therein. Dr. Thomas, I am glad to see, has no use for the wretched term "Scotch-Irish." He knows, as we all know, that the latter is sometimes an ignorant term, frequently a dishonest one, always a term devoid of good taste and good sense.

With Mr. Hanna's contention I most certainly disagree. I regret, for his own sake, that his communication does not display much knowledge regarding the derivation and history of Irish names and pedigrees. Were he to consult MacFirbis, O'Hart, the Four Masters and similar authorities, he would be greatly enlightened on this point.

Mr. Hanna says he can find in the regimental records you publish, containing 696 names, not over sixty Irish ones all told. By this he, of course, means typically Irish. Now, I have carefully and honestly gone through your list and find 179 typical Irish names among those from Ireland. In addition to this, I also find from Ireland in the regiment 116 bearing names common to Ireland, Scotland and England. They are just as likely to have been of old Irish descent as of Scotch or English. Mr. Hanna's assertion that they were "Scotch-Irish" is too reckless and unsupported a one to hold water.

Of the men of the regiment who were born out of Ireland, thirty-eight

bear well-known Irish names. This gives us 217 typical Irish names in the regiment altogether. If to this we add the 116 names above mentioned, which have just as good a claim to be considered of ancient Irish as of Scotch origin, we find a total of 333.

Mr. Hanna makes the extraordinary assertion that the settlement of the Catholic Irish in this country "is comparatively of modern date." He is in error. Catholic Irish immigration to these shores began as far back as 1630, had greatly increased in 1650, and at the outbreak of King Philip's war that element in New England alone could be numbered by the thousand.

Thousands of the Irish who settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia before the Revolution were of this class—not a drop of Scotch blood in their veins. It was these who, with the Protestant Irish, helped to swell the armies of the Revolution. It must be remembered that thousands of Irish Protestants, who came here at that period, were of English descent; some were of Irish ancestry on one side and of English on the other; some were of mixed Huguenot, English and Irish descent; some were Irish of Welsh blood. Yet these have indiscriminately been lumped together as "Scotch-Irish" by persons whose zeal quite outruns their discretion.

Mr. Hanna calmly tells us that the "Scotch-Irishmen" in the 1st "were not Irish, but Scotch." Could absurdity go further? A man's nationality is decided by his place of birth; not by the nationality of his ancestors, nor by their place of birth; not by his creed or political opinions.

Again, Mr. Hanna says: "There is nothing that makes a Scotch-Irishman so mad as to be called 'Irish,' we all know." Mr. Hanna will pardon me if I reply that we all know nothing of the kind, the writer having a mass of evidence to the contrary.

A "Scotch-Irishman" is either an Irishman or he is not. If he is not, then he should, in the interests of truth, drop the latter part of the hyphenated expression and no longer masquerade in borrowed plumage. If he is an Irishman, then he is; that is all there is to it. His wilom friends cannot wriggle him out of it. Without a doubt, the Irish in the 1st, no matter what their distant ancestry, were proud of the land of their birth. Brave men generally are.

The Scotch element in the patriot army was small. There were but seventeen men from Scotland in the 1st Pennsylvania. The Scotch were, in the main, Tories—supporters of the Crown, foes of liberty, upholders of the King, opponents of the republic. The Catholic Irish were among the most active participants in behalf of the struggle for liberty—a fact testified to by the "*Pater Patrie*" himself. Mr. Hanna's assertion that the men of the 1st Pennsylvania who came from Ireland were ashamed of their native land, is an insult to their memory and to the intelligence of your readers. An eloquent and merited tribute to the Irish in the Revolution is that paid George Washington P. Custis, Washington's adopted son. It is a tribute which our modern sub-cellar friends find it impossible to get over. Says Mr. Custis:

"Then honored be the old and good services of the sons of Erin in the war for Independence. Let the shamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Revolution, and truth and justice guiding the pen of history, inscribe on the tablets of America's remembrance, eternal gratitude to Irishmen."

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY,

Lawrence, Mass.

Editor, *Daily Sun*.

MAINE SOLDIERS AT LOUISBOURG.—Major John Stover was ordered by Lieut.-Gen. William Pepperrell to enlist a company at Wells, Maine, for the Louisbourg expedition, 1745, so earnest were the people that his company was made up in a single day. The following is the list of those who volunteered, and went to Louisbourg in 1745: Col. John Stover, captain; John Fairfield, first lieutenant; Nathaniel Kimball, second lieutenant; Daniel Sayer, clerk. Sergeants, Enoch Davis, Benjamin Hatch, Ichabod Causins, John Lock. Corporals, Benjamin Jellison, Joshua Kimball, Pendleton Fletcher, Jonathan Adams, Joshua Lassell, Matthew Robinson, John Crediford, Joseph Webber, Edward Evans, Ichabod Durham, Joseph Credifard, James Jepson, Edward Welch, Isaac Danforth, Joseph Taylor, John Dean, Benjamin Curtis, Phillip Devotion, Thomas Wheelright, John Burks, William Robinson, James Littlefield, Ebenezer Littlefield, Matthew Lindsey, Joseph Curtis, Elimuel Clark, Caleb Kimball, Isaac Buswell, drummer; Joshua Adams, John Keene, John Huston, James Reed, William Curtis, John Sinkler, Aaron Lord, Ichabod Jellison, James Gillpatrick, Peter Rich, John Bagshaw, John McDaniel, John Eldridge, James Littlefield, Jr., James Read, Simeon Merryfield, John Conaway, Benjamin Jacobs, Micheal Wilson, Jedediah Preble, Gershaw Boston, Joseph Boston, Shebuleth Boston, Thomas Boston, Charles White.

These men sailed from Boston with Pepperrell March 24, 1745, for Cape Breton. In the fall of 1745 most of the men came home to the great rejoicing of the friends. Enoch Davis, William Curtis, Joshua Kimball, Matthew Robinson, James Littlefield, James Wilson died at Cape Breton, others of the company were left there. Col. Stover returned before winter. The soldiers received a proportioned part of the plunder of Louisbourg. Those in this company (Wells, Me.) had about twenty-eight dollars each.

Portsmouth, N. H.

OLIVER L. FRISBEE, A. M.

THE CLAN MACKINTOSH.—One of the oldest families, and one of the most renowned in Celtic Scotland, is the clan of MacKintosh. For over seven hundred years the chiefs of this family, and since, 1291 captains of clan Chattan have ruled Badenoch, Strathnairn, and Lochaber, in the Southern part of the present Inverness-shire. Briefly the clan history is this: In 1163, after a rebellion of the Murrays, Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, made Seach, son of Constantine MacDuff, 3d Earl of Fife, the Governor of Inverness and the adjoining lands. His father being Toiseach (Earl) of Fife, the Highlanders called him Mac an Toiseach or "son of the Earl."

Just a century later his descendant, Farquhar, 5th chief, aided in the repulse of Haco, King of Norway, at Largs in 1263. His son, Angus, 6th

chief, was with Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314, and was first captain of clan Chattan, as he married Eva Cattach in 1291.

His son William obtained Moy Castle, the present seat of the chief, in 1336. He was succeeded by his brother Ian, who left a son Gilchrist. Seach Mor, son of the last named, was the commander of the victors in the bloody fight of the North Inch of Perth in 1396, so vividly depicted in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." His son James fell at Harlaw in 1411. A younger son of James, Allister Ciar MacIntosh, was the ancestor of the Shaws, Farquharsons and MacKinlays.

In 1526 Lachlan MacIntosh was killed by the Malcolmsons, on whom his clan took fearful revenge at Rothiemurchus. Lachlan left a minor son, whose uncle Hector was appointed guardian. Hector fought with the Murrys and was defeated by them. Two hundred MacIntosh prisoners were hanged because they would not betray the refuge of their chief. While on a visit to Huntly Castle, in 1550, William, 15th chief, was executed by order of Elizabeth Gordon, the countess.

In 1562 the MacIntoshes took their revenge at Corriche, when, in alliance with other clans, they defeated the Earl of Huntly and killed him.

In 1587 Lachlan MacIntosh was chief, and in 1624 the clan took Castle Stuart from their ancient enemies, the Murrys. In 1689 the 19th chief, Lachlan, was defeated by MacDonald, of Keppoch at Inverary, and made prisoner. He died in 1704 and was succeeded by his son Lachlan, who led his clan in the Jacobite insurrection of 1715. In 1731 he was succeeded by his relative William, who died ten years later. Aeneas, 22nd chief, remained neutral in the struggle of 1745, but the clan took the field by order of Lady MacIntosh, under MacGillivray of Dunmacglas. At Culloden nearly all fell in conflict with the 4th Foot (now the 1st and 2d battalions of the Lancaster regiment). MacIntosh was made a baronet in the reign of George III., and was succeeded by his kinsman Angus, of Canada, who died in 1833, his son, Alexander, the next chief, dying in 1861, leaving two sons, Alexander, who died in 1876, and was succeeded by his brother, Maj. Alfred D. MacIntosh, of MacIntosh, 2d battalion Cameron Highlanders, 26th chief of the clan, and also 20th captain of clan Chattan, embracing the Farquharsons, Shaws, Davidsons, MacPhersons, MacGillivrays, MacQueens, MacBeans, Gillespies, MacKinlays and other clans, an alliance which still has an existence for historical purposes.

A family of this great clan has furnished many distinguished soldiers to America. John Mor MacIntosh, of Badenoch, came to Georgia and settled at Inverness, now Darien, MacIntosh county, in 1736. In 1740 he took part with Gen. Oglethorpe in the Florida expedition, was captured and remained a prisoner for two years, dying soon after his release.

His son Lachlan, born in Badenoch in 1725, was the distinguished major-general whose portrait appeared in the last September number of *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*. He was a member of Congress and died at Savannah in 1806. John, grandson of John Mor, was born in MacIntosh county, in 1755, was an officer in the War of Independence and a major-general of Volunteers in the War of 1812. He died in 1826.

His son James, born in Georgia in 1787, was an officer in the War of 1812, and fell mortally wounded at the assault on Molino del Rey, breathing his last in the City of Mexico in September, 1847.

His son, James MacQueen, born in Florida in 1828, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1849. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederacy, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in 1862.

John B., his brother, born in Florida in 1829, was in the navy, 1848 to 1850, and entered the U. S. Army in 1861. He was colonel in 1862, brigadier-general in 1864 and colonel 42d U. S. Infantry in 1866. He retired in 1870 as a brigadier-general, and died in New Brunswick, N. J., June 30, 1888.

The arms of MacIntosh are quartered—the first quarter or., a lion rampant gu.; 2nd qtr. ar., a hand grasping a human heart; 3rd qtr. gu., a boar's head, or.; 4th qtr. or., a galley, sable. Crest, a cat, salient, proper; supporters, two wild cats, proper; the motto, "Na bean do'n chat gun lamhainn;" "Touch not the cat without a glove." Badge, boxwood; war cry, "Loch na Maoith" (Storm lake); the pibroch, "Cu'a mhic an toiseach."

The tartan is red, blue and green check. The chiefs wear a different one, with red ground, green and blue check, white, yellow and black lines.

Thescenery in Badenoch is wild and rugged. The district is in Inverness-shire on the northwestern slope of the Grampian Hills. In full view to the east rise the peaks of Ben MacDhui and Cairngorm, famed in Scottish song and story. At the eastern foot of Ben MacDhui rises the dashing river Dee, which flows east past Balmoral castle into the sea at Aberdeen. The Badenoch mountains are of reddish hue, owing to their being covered with heather. On the sides of the foot hills graze many flocks of sheep, which, with agriculture, is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Gaelic is the prevailing language, but English is understood almost everywhere. Such is the country of the MacIntoshes, who still constitute a majority of the population.

Ottawa, Ill.

W. E. W. MACKINLAY.

THE AMERICAN CERAMIC CLUB, having for its object the publication at regular intervals of pieces of American patriotic pottery, has been founded by Dr. Edwin A. Barber, of Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. Dr. Marcus Benjamin, of New York City, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of "Mayflower" Descendants and the General Society of the War of 1812. Dr. G. Brown Goode, of Washington City, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. Dr. Walter Hough, of Washington City, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. E. A. Weaver, of Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Mrs. William Earle, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. Mrs. Marcus Benjamin, of New York City, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, of New York City, a member of the



National Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of the Daughters of the Revolution; and Colonial Dames of the State of New York. Mrs. William G. Rice, of Albany, N. Y., a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames. The club is now in process of organization. Membership in it is to be restricted to fifty persons, each one of whom must be a member of some patriotic hereditary society. It is proposed to issue free to each member of the club four pieces of American patriotic pottery a year. Each one of the above ten persons has been given the privilege of asking four other persons so that as soon as all are heard from the membership will be full. A few extra pieces will be issued to persons interested at advanced prices, so that early application should be made to Dr. Benjamin.

THE FIRST MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN ALBANY, N. Y. — John Boyd Thacher, Esq., Mayor of Albany, a well-known collector of rare books and manuscripts, has lately received from England the following document, giving the names of the first military organization in Albany, N. Y., enlisted at the outbreak of the Revolution. He has kindly allowed me to take a copy of it and to have it published, for which purpose I have the pleasure of sending it to you as of interest to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution :

"We the Subscribers being well convinced of the absolute necessity of raising a sufficient Body of Provincial Forces for the Defence of the Constitution and the preservation of our Just Rights and Liberties when the same are in the most eminent Danger of being invaded have therefore Voluntarily inlisted into the Provincial Service under Capt. John Vischer, Benjamin Evans, first Lieutenant, Joseph Fitch 2d & Guy Young Ensign and do hereby promise and agree that we will severally do execute and perform all and every such Instructions, directions, Orders and Military Discipline and Duties as our said Officers or either of them or the Commanding Officer for the Time being on this new Establishment shall from time to time give or send to us during the time that our Service is required in the unhappy Contest between Great Britain and the Colonies and we do severally promise and engage not to go from or quit the said Service untill we shall be discharged or dismissed from the same by the Continental Congress or the Provincial Congress of this Colony or by the General Committee of the City and County of Albany under the Penalty of forfeiting our Wages and being deemed in the Eye of the Publick as Enemies to our Country. And we the said Officers do severally promise and engage under the most solemn Ties of Honor and Love to our Country that we shall and will from time to time and at all times during the said Contest between Great Britain and the said United Colonies to perform and execute in our several and respective Stations all and every the Instructions directions orders Military Discipline and Duties as the Continental or Provincial Congress or the General Committee of the City and County of Albany or the Commanding Officer for the time being shall recommend or give or send to us or either of us. And we do likewise severally promise and engage not to go from



or quit the said service until we are Discharged or dismissed from the same by the Continental Congress or the Provincial Congress of the Colony or by the General Committee of the City and County of Albany Under the penalty of forfeiting our Wages and being deemed Enemies to our Country. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands this third Day of June, 1775.

" John Visscher	Walter Barrett
Benjamin Evans	James Janes
Joseph Fitch	Nicholas Vale
Guy Young	Thomas Gibson
Thomas Wheeler	John Wandell
William Carr	William Millar
William Armstrong	Samuel Bennett
Samuel Wheeler	Wilhelmus Hufnier
Wm Faulkner	Joseph Taylor
Wm Dickens	Edmond Green
Jacob Fine	John Hogeboom
Joseph Perkins	David McCarty
John Gray	David Torrey
Amos Eastwood	John Cavannier
James McCarty	James Eadsy
John Birch	Francis Shaw Clark
Jemes Grey (?)	Peter Gamble Coe (?)
John McEnry (?)	Samuel Rice
Elijah Danies	Asa Holmes
John Cummins	David Sullivan
William Magie	John Wheyley
Moris Welch	Benjamin Lord
Gideon Stearns or Steevens	Nichol Clemen
William Eyre	John Breising
Henry Cronk	David Weaver
Merkent Pool	Michel Hars
Jonathan Conuck	Joseph McCracken
John Pool	John Ande
Abraham Pool	James Duane
Mathew Pool	Archibald Smith "

Albany, N. Y.

BERTHOLD FERNON.

THE SECESSION OF NANTUCKET.—"The movement on the part of the Quakers of Nantucket to separate from Massachusetts, after the formation of the United States, has not been noticed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in any history of that country (the United States). The island, which is of no great extent, was inhabited chiefly by Quakers, who carried on what was known as the Southern whale fishery, that trade having been begun in 1690, in boats from the shore. Early in 1785 they proposed to separate the island from Massachusetts, the island to be considered either as neutral or as an appendage of Great Britain. Should that be found

impossible they proposed to settle in the British dominions, the province of Nova Scotia being preferred as a suitable place for carrying on their special industry. The proposal to separate the island from Massachusetts, leaving the inhabitants there, was strongly opposed in Nova Scotia, on the ground that in that case all the whale oil from the Northern States would pass through Nantucket as the product of the industry of British subjects and be admitted into Great Britain free of duty to the ruin of the same trade carried on from Nova Scotia. Part of the inhabitants must have come to Halifax, as a memorial, dated July 26, was presented by them for the free admission of their whale oil, they being now British subjects. In Parr's letter of August 1, he wrote that the affair of the Quakers of Nantucket was of the greatest moment to Nova Scotia, as their returns from spermaceti whale oil were 150,000 per annum, and preparations were made at a considerable expense for their reception and accommodation. These measures were, however, strongly disapproved of, Lord Sydney writing that the engagements with the people of Nantucket had caused inconvenience; that an immediate stop should be put to encouragement to emigration from the American States, and that it was not intended to encourage the whale fishery except that direct from Great Britain. Those who had already come to Nova Scotia were transferred to Milford Haven, and this incident ended so far as Nova Scotia was concerned."—*Report on Canadian Archives*, by Douglas Brymner, LL. D., F. R. S. C., Archivist, 1894, pp. 18, 19.

ADAMS.—Was Seth Adams *b.* in Milton, Mass., 1740, *d.* 1782, a son of Deacon John Adams and his wife Sarah Swift? Did this Seth Adams serve as a soldier in the American army? Information also desired of William Lowdon (or Landon) Adams, a son of Seth and Ann Adams, *b.* 1781. He journeyed from New Orleans to the Falls of the Ohio in 1807. Probably settled in Missouri.

Station B, Cincinnati.

ELIZABETH A. MCFADDEN.

THOMPSON.—Information desired of the family and descendant of "Mary Thompson, of Philadelphia," the wife of William Apthorp, of Boston, Mass. They were married about 1750-60.

Station B, Cincinnati.

MRS. F. T. MCFADDEN.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—Responding to the article in THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER of August, 1895, on "To Descendants of Patriots and of Loyalists," as a descendant of loyalists and a member of the council of the Canadian Association, I see one great obstacle in the way of organizing a loyalist society in the confines of the United States. This obstacle is the slight that would be offered to the memory of those noble men by their descendants who may have repudiated the glorious attachment of their sires—their undying loyalty to the Crown. For they must either glory in that attachment or repudiate it. If ever a people deserved the appellation of nobility they are the United Empire Loyalists. Their descendants to-day, organized in the Canadian Association, have not repudiated the principles of their sires—have not repudiated that loyalty which was their distinction, but make it an article of our

Constitution. I see but one way that the descendants of loyalists in the United States can worthily form such a society—and it is the only condition on which the Canadian Association will recognize them—and that is without a repudiation of the stand taken by their ancestors, and with nothing in their expression that shall antagonize in any manner the glory of England or the majesty of British fame. Our Society is very desirous of collecting material in regard to the loyalists, and will be glad of any addition to its library—manuscripts, pedigrees, genealogies, family arms, etc.—that may be made. Gen. John Watts de Peyster, of New York, has generously contributed in relation to his loyalist ancestry and has been made a member of our Society. The headquarters of the United Empire Loyalists is at the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, the ancient residence of the governors-general of Canada. The officers and council of the Association are as follows: Sir William Johnson, Bart., of Chambly; Sir H. G. Jolly de Lotbiniere, Marquis de Lotbiniere, Justice Wurtele, Sir S. L. Tilley, K. C. M. G., of the St. John branch; J. S. Holden, F. A. L. Lockhart, M. D.; George Durnford, Viscount Forsyth de Fronsac, J. A. Robert, A. C. de Lerg Macdonald, LL. B.; F. A. Lighthall, B. C. L.; A. C. Wurtele, Rev. Alfred Pyke, J. E. M. Whitney. All communications are to be addressed to Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, 59 Metcalf street, Montreal, secretary of the Association. The original number of loyalists settled in Canada was between 30,000 and 40,000. Their descendants easily number to-day more than a quarter of a million of the best born of Britain's empire, whose loyalty is as unalterable as the rocky foundations of the world. The Association has chosen a seal emblematic of their origin, and a decoration to be worn by themselves and their descendants. They have also the design of establishing at the Chateau a British-American herald's college, in company with such of the *hereditas-colonial* orders as will be invited to join them. The plan is to invite the Aryan Order of St. George, the General Society of Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, and the Colonial Order of the Acorn to choose two delegates to meet the Loyalist Council at Montreal this September, 1896, and arrange a plan for a British-American herald's college under royal patronage: Each of the orders will then choose two regents to manage the heraldic affairs of their order, and these regents will be commissioned by the Governor-General in the name of the Queen. This is the plan so far, and it is hoped it will have a successful termination. What, however, will be of great interest to the descendants of loyalists in the United States, who have not yet joined the Association, is the fact that the Association is collecting the accounts of the ancestry and descendants of loyalists for publication in a form similar to Burke's "*Colonial Gentry*," which will be done under royal seal. Sabine and Ryerson are the two general historians of the American loyalists, but they have omitted many whose records are scattered elsewhere. The Association admits as loyalists the French nobility and gentry of Canada who, in 1796-83, did some active service for the Crown, while there are to be reckoned the "*Minute Men of '76*," whose articles were to support the Crown and prerogatives of George III. and the Colonial Charters, and who, as a body, disbanded in 1778, when Great Britain removed all

causes hostile to the Colonial Charters. Those minute men who did not violate their oath of allegiance after 1778 are regarded as loyalists and many suffered persecution at that time therefor. If the descendants of loyalists in the United States wish to establish branches, it seems to me the proper way is to request charters from the secretary of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, since legitimate charters cannot elsewhere be obtained. As the loyalist families were the best born and most honorable, the book that the Association will ultimately issue will really be the golden book of American ancestry.

Montreal, Canada.

VISCOUNT FORSYTH DE FRONSAC.

COGGSDALL.—Information is desired in reference to the ancestry of James Coggsdall, who came from New Canaan, or somewhere in Connecticut, about 1825, and located in Lancaster, where he died in 1834. He was grandfather of the undersigned.

Lancaster, Pa.

S. M. SENER.

DOVER.—Will the northern branch of the family of John Dover, who fought in the war of 1776 communicate with Dover Harper, 5341 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana?

LAWRENCE, of Long Island.—In the article on this family, printed in THE HISTORICAL REGISTER for February, there is a misprint which somehow escaped my notice. William Lawrence's grandson, Thomas, on page 671, was born in 1589, not 1559.

Antrim, Pa.

LAWRENCE BUCKLEY THOMAS.

FOWLER-WELLER.—Wanted, some information concerning the ancestors of Edward Souther Fowler, born in Salem, Mass., about 1804. He had five brothers, Joseph, Charles, George, Phillip and Augustus, and a sister Caroline. Any information concerning his ancestors will be gratefully received, but especially as to whether any of them fought in the Revolutionary War. I would also like to know something of the ancestors or descendants of John Weller, born May 24, 1716, came to America 1730 from near Stuttgart, Germany, and settled, it is thought, in Pennsylvania. He died January 15, 1792. He married Catherine Salome Ambrose, born in 1725 and died in 1804. They had seventeen children.

No. 6 Elwood avenue, Louisville, Ky. MISS FANNIE H. WELLER.

GOLD-GOULD.—Would like ancestry of William Gold or Gould, who married in Milford, Conn., about 1705-6. First Abigail Disborough and second Mary Adkins. He signs of New Milford, 1724. Descendants traced.

Milford, Conn.

MRS. NATHAN GILLETTE POND.

## CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

### THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, retired, of the U. S. Army, and commander-



in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, died at three o'clock in the afternoon, February 6, at No. 239 West Biddle street, Baltimore, where the family of the deceased, consisting of his wife and daughter, had taken apartments for the winter. Death was due to pneumonia, which developed on Sunday, February 2. Gen. Gibbon was elected commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States last fall, and the commanderies of the Order in Wisconsin and Minnesota had

made great preparations to give him grand receptions, February 5 and 12. The General had made all preparations to go to Madison, and had even purchased tickets for himself, wife and daughter, with the intention of leaving this city on Monday, the day after he was stricken with pneumonia. Gen. Gibbon was sixty-eight years old, and was born in Philadelphia. He was sent to West Point from North Carolina, and graduated from there in 1847, and then joined the army in Mexico as second lieutenant of the 4th Artillery. Garrison and frontier duty and service against the Seminoles followed the war, then a term of five years at the Military Academy, first as assistant instructor of Artillery and afterwards as quartermaster. When the Civil War broke out he was a captain, and was made chief of Artillery in McDowell's division, and served all through the war in the Army of the Potomac. His brevets, from major up to major-general, were awarded for gallant and meritorious services successively at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. At Fredericksburg he commanded a division and was wounded. At Gettysburg, while in command of the 2d corps, he was severely wounded and was disabled more than four months. Then he was put in command of draft stations at Cleveland and Philadelphia. Returning to the front in the spring of 1864, he was made major-general of Volunteers, received command of the 2d division of the 2d corps, and fought it throughout the memorable campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, including the battles around Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Tolopotomoy and Cold Harbor. In 1865 he took command of the 24th corps, and distinguished himself in the final assault on Petersburg. Gen. Gibbon's service since the war had been varied and important. Made colonel of the 36th Infantry, he was transferred, at the reduction of the army, to the 7th Infantry, and fought in the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876. The following year he fought Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces at Big Hole Pass, in Montana, where he was wounded. His promotion to be brigadier-general came in 1886. He had already been



put in command of the Department of the Columbia, and took steps for suppressing the anti-Chinese riots there. Of late he has been in charge of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. He was retired from the active rank of brigadier-general four years ago on account of the fact that he had reached his sixty-fourth year, which is the age limit. Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. Navy, senior vice-commander of the Loyal Legion, is now at the head of the organization by the death of General Gibbon.

#### MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.

The Commandery met at the American House, Boston, February 5, and listened to a paper by Col. Solon A. Carter, captain, A. A. G., U. S. Volunteers, giving the captain's "Reminiscences of Fourteen Months' Service With Colored Troops." Maj. W. H. Hodgkins paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Col. Henry Stone, which was supplemented by a few remarks by Rev. Dr. Hall.

#### NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

The dinner of the Commandery took place in Delmonico's, New York, February 5. It was preceded by a meeting, at which was adopted an amendment to the by-laws relative to the election of officers. Heretofore a special committee has been appointed by the board of officers to select the ticket and place it in nomination. This plan gave rise to some dissatisfaction, as it precluded the members from voting for whom they pleased. The amendment adopted at this meeting provides that while a regular ticket may be put up, as before, anyone desiring to vote for a person whose name is not mentioned on the regular ticket may do so by placing that person's name on the ticket in the place of the regular candidate, and scratching from the ballot the word "Regular," which is printed at the top. Four hundred and twenty sat down to the banquet. Gen. Horace Porter presided. There were no set toasts or speeches. Admiral Oscar F. Stanton read an interesting paper, entitled "A Few Years of the Early Sixties." Among those who delivered impromptu addresses were Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Collyer, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. E. L. Molineux and Gen. C. H. T. Collis.

#### OHIO COMMANDERY.

The Commandery met, February 1, at the Hollenden, Cleveland. A paper was read by Dr. H. K. Cushing. The officers of Army and Navy Post invited the Cleveland companions of the Loyal Legion to be present at the memorial services of the Post in memory of Gen. Leggett, held at their Post hall, February 3.

#### IOWA COMMANDERY.

The Commandery held a special meeting in the Des Moines Club House, February 11, when Capt. James G. Day read a paper, entitled "The 15th Iowa at Shiloh."

#### PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY.

A stated meeting of the Commandery was held, February 5, at the Union League, Philadelphia. Gen. J. William Hofmann read a paper on



"Field Operations, First Day of Gettysburg," and Capt. John P. Greene spoke feelingly relative to the death, February 3, of Capt. H. Ernest Goodman, M. D., of Philadelphia.

WISCONSIN COMMANDERY.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday, February 12, was celebrated by the Commandery, February 5, in Milwaukee. The reception began in the Loyal Legion rooms in the Academy of Music, and shortly before nine o'clock the entire company sat down to the banquet tables. The way to the hall was led by Col. H. B. Hartshaw and Mrs. E. S. Bragg. Capt. I. M. Bean acted as president of the evening, and in his introductory remarks he paid a high tribute to Gen. Gibbon, who was prevented by sickness from being present. Among the speakers were Gen. Fairchild, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Bryant and C. K. Adams. Both the latter paid a high tribute to the memory of President Lincoln.

MICHIGAN COMMANDERY.

The Commandery met and dined at its headquarters in Detroit, February 6. Gen. L. S. Trowbridge delivered an address on "The Lights and Shadows of Army Life."

KANSAS COMMANDERY.

A meeting was held at the Officers' Club, Fort Leavenworth, February 6. The resignation of John J. Ingalls of membership in the third class was accepted.

INDIANA COMMANDERY.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in an appropriate way by the Commandery, February 12, a banquet being given at the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, in honor of the day. Gen. Lew Wallace presided. Many representative members of the Legion were present and the State at large was well represented. Covers were laid for 130 guests. The banquet is regarded as being one of the most pleasant and successful that has ever been given. Appropriate addresses were made by W. P. Fishback, Harry Adams, Will Cumback and Rev. Dr. Lucas. James Whitcomb Riley was present as one of the guests of honor.

COLORADO COMMANDERY.

The Commandery held its business meeting in Denver, February 11, and celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a banquet, February 12, when H. P. H. Bromwell spoke upon "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of Simplicity, Greatness and Goodness;" Gen. Frank Wheaton on "Abraham Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief," and Charles S. Thomas on "Abraham Lincoln, the Type of True American Manhood."

OREGON COMMANDERY.

The monthly meeting of the Commandery was held at the offices of Cake & Cake, Portland, January 8. After listening to a paper from Capt. G. E. Caukin, entitled "From Cold Harbor to Petersburg with the Second Army Corps," the members repaired to the Multitorpor Club, where an

informal banquet was held. Under the clever and tactful guidance of Capt. J. H. Sladen, who presided, the table talk drifted into a spirited discussion of the Monroe doctrine, in which Mr. W. S. Newberry, Mr. R. G. Morrow, Col. S. R. Harrington, Col. T. M. Anderson, Maj. T. C. Bell and Col. Jackson took an animated part.

#### MINNESOTA COMMANDERY.

The Commandery held a banquet and memorial services at Hotel Ryan, St Paul, February 12, in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Early in the evening Capt. Castle, the commander, held a reception which was attended by many ladies. Dr. S. G. Smith delivered the memorial address, and was followed by Gen. John R. Brown, U. S. Army, with a speech, and by Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, with a poem. Altogether it was the most interesting meeting the Commandery ever had. Had Gen. Gibbon not died he would have been the guest of honor upon this occasion.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMANDERY.

The Commandery celebrated Lincoln's birthday, February 12, by a banquet at the Arlington. Many distinguished guests were present. Seated at the head table was Gen. Albert Ordway, president of the Commandery, and on either side of him were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the U. S. Army, and Gen. Horace Porter, of New York. Other special guests were ex-Senator C. F. Manderson, Senator W. B. Allison, ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, the Swiss minister, the Venezuelan minister and the Hawaiian minister. Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, was selected to respond to "The Memory of Abraham Lincoln," and Gen. Adam King, of Baltimore, to the toast, "Our Country." Many informal addresses were made by Gen. Miles, ex-Gov. Shepherd, Gen. Hawley, E. B. Hay, Gen. O. H. Platt, Gov. Hull, Assistant Secretary Reynolds and Judge McComas.

#### ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

The Commandery gave a banquet, at Kinsley's, Chicago, February 13. Over 400 sat at the tables. Com. Walker was toastmaster. Gen. Walker led off with a capital speech, which aroused enthusiasm. Gen. Tuthill, Gen. Black, Bishop Fallows, Congressman Belknap, Gen. Leake and Mr. Raymond, of Watseka, each made ten-minute speeches.

#### CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY.

The anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Commandery with speech and feasting at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. Maj. Hooper presided and acted as toastmaster. At the business meeting the following nominations, to be voted for at the next meeting, were announced: For commander, Col. S. B. N. Young, U. S. Army; senior vice-commander, H. T. Skelding, paymaster U. S. Navy; junior vice-commander, Capt. John C. Currier, S. S. Volunteers; recorder, Col. W. R. Smedburg, U. S. Army; treasurer, Col. C. Mason Kinne, U. S. Volunteers; registrar, Capt. Charles A. Sumner, U. S. Volunteers; chancellor,

Pay Inspector Edward Bellows, U. S. Navy; chaplain, Rev. Henry C. Minton. Among those who responded to toasts were H. W. Mortimer, commander of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, who was the guest of the Commandery. Other toasts were responded to by Charles A. Sumner, Col. J. G. C. Lee, Gen. P. F. Walsh, Chap. J. H. Macomber, D. J. Staples and H. T. Skelding. Capt. J. C. Currier read a paper descriptive of what he saw and experienced at the battle of Chickamauga.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:



The Board of Managers held an executive session at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, January 18. The committee appointed to secure new headquarters for the Society announced their selection of a room in the Presbyterian building, 156 Fifth avenue. The subject of a revision of the constitution was taken up, and a committee appointed to consider it. A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society was held in New York City, February 10, at their new headquarters, 156 Fifth avenue, with a full attendance. Reports from the various committees were received and a brief account given of the reception tendered by the Society to Mrs. George C. Bosson, State registrar of Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, February 4. The Committee of Admission reported thirty-eight new members within the last fortnight. It was decided that the names of all active members be kept in an address book at the Society rooms beside the complete list to be published in the year book. It was moved that the Executive Board of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution no longer recognize the magazine *The Daughters of the Revolution* as the official organ of the Society. It was moved that Mrs. L. V. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the monument fund, be requested to send a book for subscription to be kept at the rooms of the Society until the required sum be raised. Five thousand dollars have already been subscribed to this fund for the monument to the martyrs of the prison ships, and this, in less than nine months from the time the matter first came before the public. Mrs. White's energy and enthusiasm have accomplished a great deal, and before another year is over it is probable the needed \$10,000 will be raised. It was decided that a commemoration of the battle of Lexington be held and that representatives of different patriotic societies be invited to be present. A special meeting is to be called to work on the revision of the constitution, which the growth of the Society renders necessary. The General Society learns with sorrow of the death of one of the deeply esteemed members of the Maryland Society, Margaret Penrose Wilson. This is the second loss by death occurring among their number since the formation of that Society. Miss Wilson was the second daughter of Prof. Pierce B. and Henrietta Stewart Wilson and was a great-great-granddaughter of Archibald Wilson, Philadelphia county, Pa., who was quartermaster-general in the Revolutionary army from the

battle of Germantown to the surrender of Cornwallis. The officers for the next four years are: President-general, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, East Orange, N. J.; vice-president-general, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary-general, Mrs. L. Holbrook, New York City; treasurer-general, Miss Viola D. Waring, New York City; registrar-general, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, New York City; historian general, Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; librarian-general, Mrs. H. Courteney Manning, New York City; executive committee, Mrs. Charles F. Rowe, Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Jr., Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. George Hodenpyl, Mrs. William A. Childs, Miss Gertrude Duryee, Mrs. C. Chancy Parsons, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. William S. Mills, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. William H. Whittingham, Mrs. George S. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Heywood C. Broun, Miss Adaline W. Sterling.

A House Committee was appointed, with Mrs. Hayward Broun as chairman. The new room will be open each afternoon, and a member of the Society will be in attendance until a permanent arrangement can be made. A Press Committee was appointed, with Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, historian-general of the Society as chairman. It was decided to publish a full list of members of the Society, a copy to be sent to each member. One of the remarkable incidents of the recent exciting election for officers of the General Society was the unanimous re-election of Mrs. Joseph J. Casey as registrar-general. She received every one of the 600 and odd votes polled. It was a splendid recognition of her valuable services in establishing the eligibility of every member of the Society, which numbers over 1500, and which is by no means a very easy task.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The past year has been one of great encouragement and promise to the patriotic women of New Jersey. Many members have been added to this Society, and one chapter has been organized at Bridgeton. The regular meetings of the State Society occur three times a year—those of the Executive Board once a month and these have been pleasantly interspersed with celebrations and teas. Among these the commemoration of the battle of Princeton, celebrated at the home of Mrs. Chas. B. Yardley, vice-regent of the State Society, and lately elected president of the General Society, and the celebration of Washington's birthday at Union Hall, Orange, under the auspices of the Montclair Chapter, were delightful. A charming social and literary tea was given by Mrs. Chas. B. Yardley to the New Jersey Daughters, October 17. This Society has the distinction of leading the way in the direction of patriotic work actually performed as well as planned during the year. One of the definite objects of the Society is "to help impoverished women descended from Revolutionary sires," and the Englewood Chapter first assumed, later the State Society has carried on, the sisterly work of supporting the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Mercy Foster Clarke. Her feeble and destitute old age is now made comfortable by the voluntary contributions of this Society. The officers of the State Society are: Regent, Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, Summit; vice-regent,

Mrs. Andrew W. Bray, Short Hills; recording secretary, Miss Gail A. Treat, 506 William street, East Orange; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George E. Adams, 76 East Park street, East Orange; registrar, Miss A. W. Sterling, Englewood; historian, Mrs. G. B. Crater, 17 Court street, Newark; treasurer, Mrs. S. K. Dawson, 192 Prospect street, East Orange.

\*\*\* The Montclair Chapter has provided three circulating libraries for the benefit of people living far from town or city advantages of this kind. They are loaned to villages and hamlets where new books seldom find their way and are in charge of the clergyman during their six months' stay. If then it be no longer needed the library is sent to its next destination. The Chapter offered two prizes of \$500 each to the pupils of the public schools for the best essays on American history. The subjects assigned were: "New Jersey During the Revolution" for the High School, and either "Israel Putnam" or "Benjamin Franklin" for pupils of the grammar schools. The essays were of such uniform excellence, writes the spirited and patriotic regent, that the question of award was extremely difficult to decide.

\*\*\* The Englewood Chapter, December 25, marked a Revolutionary site by the erection of a fine flag-pole and unfurling in the presence of an enthusiastic throng the flag of our country.

\*\*\* The Orange Chapter met January 20 and elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Edward O. Stanley, of Orange, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Robert Ward, of South Orange; vice-regent, Mrs. Livingston Middleditch, of South Orange; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Bingham, of East Orange; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Turrell, of South Orange. The Society will observe Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Robert Ward was named as chairman of the Literary Committee to arrange a programme for the observance.

\*\*\* The Summit Chapter elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Robbins; secretary, Miss Louise Le Huray; treasurer, Mrs. Randall.

#### MARYLAND.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held on January 18, at the residence of the State regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, Baltimore. Reports were read from the State officers. The resignation of the State secretary, Mrs. William D. Booker, was received. Two very interesting and carefully prepared papers were read, one by Miss Lillian Creery on "Maryland Men of the Revolution," and the second, entitled "The Battle of the Cowpens," by Miss Elizabeth Forney Young. The election of officers followed. The result was the re-election of all the old officers, while Miss March was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Booker. The list of officers is as follows: State regent, Mrs. George W. Roche; State secretary, Miss Ellen Gates March; State treasurer, Mrs. William S. Young; State registrar, Miss Anna B. Hill; State historian, Miss Carrie S. Bansemer; chapter regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill; chapter secretary, Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson.



\* \* A special meeting of the Avalon Chapter was called by the regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill, January 18. Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Margaret Penrose Wilson on Christmas day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Seventy-five prominent ladies of Quincy met at the residence of Miss Annie Lincoln Prescott, in that city, January 27, to organize a chapter. Miss Prescott opened the meeting and introduced Mrs. N. V. Titus, as the presiding officers. Mrs. Titus in turn, introduced Mrs. George F. Daniels as the representative of the State Society. It was decided to form the Quincy Chapter, and organization was effected, with the choice of Mrs. N. V. Titus as regent and Miss Annie L. Prescott as secretary. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the indications are that the Quincy Chapter will soon become one of the leading and flourishing chapters of this State. An interesting announcement made to the meeting by Mrs. Titus was to the effect that an effort was being made to secure the possession of one of the ancient President Adams houses for a home for the Society. One of these houses will be presented to the Quincy Historical Society by Charles Francis Adams, and if the other should come into the charge of the Daughters both of these historic dwellings will be preserved and handed down to posterity as objects of priceless value and veneration.

\* \* The State Society is arranging for a grand celebration, to be held in Boston, March 17, in which, it is hoped, all of the patriotic societies will join.

NEW YORK.

The Continental Chapter, New York City, held their regular monthly meeting at the residence of the regent, Mrs. F. E. Dougherty, January 31. A paper on "Gouverneur Morris" was read by Mrs. G. B. Wallis, Jr.; a paper on "Society in Old New York," by Miss Fannie Casey.

\* \* The Colonial Chapter, New York City, held a business meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank H. Daniels. It was decided to hold the business meetings for the season at the homes of the members of the Chapter, the next to take place at the residence of Mrs. Everitt. The officers of the Colonial Chapter are Mrs. Abraham Steers, regent; Mrs. De Volney Everett, vice-regent; Mrs. A. A. Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. Pierre Tomson, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. Lorimer Graham, treasurer.

THE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES in New York will give an exhibition during Easter week of Dutch heirlooms and relics. The researches of B. F. Stevens, the American historian, now in London, have shown the existence of a great number of important State documents bearing upon both the city and the State of New York in the last century in the possession of the British, Dutch and French governments, and a large number in the libraries of Holland, private, public and belonging to the historical societies of that country. These will be copied for the Society. The Society has made the Queen of Holland an honorary member



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

MARYLAND.



The second of the monthly receptions of the Maryland Society took place, January 13, in the afternoon, at the club rooms on North Charles street, Baltimore, and was particularly pleasant from the large number of members present. Mrs. William Wilson and Mrs. William Green presided, and were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Charles Marshall. Mrs. Frank Clarke, Mrs. H. Ashton Ramsay, Mrs. Austin Jenkins, Mrs. E. S. Beall, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. Giraud Wright, Mrs. John Roberts, Miss Mackubin and Miss Nellie Wilson. On January 27 Miss Florence Mackubin, the Baltimore artist, gave, at the second Monthly Topic Afternoon, a paper upon "Colonial Art and Artists." The paper was read by Mrs. William Reynolds. The six leading painters of early American art, Miss Mackubin thought, were Smybert, Copley, Benjamin West, Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart and Trumbull. The Dames met at their reception rooms, Baltimore, between the hours of three and six o'clock, February 10. No subject was discussed; it was merely a friendly meeting and a social tea. Mrs. Pemberton Thom received, assisted by Mrs. Richard M. McSherry, Mrs. Louis McLane Tiffany, Miss Elizabeth J. Thompson, Miss Juliette Hall Camak, Miss Mary Winn, Miss Elizabeth Taylor Goodwin, Miss Ellen Howell Griswold and Miss Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot county, Md.

VIRGINIA.

The Dames were entertained, on February 3, by Mrs. William D. Thomas, Richmond, who was assisted by Mrs. Camm. Mrs. James Lyons presided at the board meeting, when Mrs. Thomas Price, Mrs. Eliza Lewis Potman, of Chicago, and Miss Shields, of Missouri, were elected members of the Society. On the evening of February 12 the Society gave a reception at the Commonwealth Club House, which was a brilliant social event. A bill was introduced in the Virginia Senate, February 13, appropriating \$500 to the Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia, to aid them in having copied and preserved certain parish vestry-books and registers, running from the year 1663 to 1880, which have been stored in the library of the theological seminary, near Alexandria, Va., which records contain historical matter of value to the commonwealth in regard to boundary lines, births, marriages and deaths, and which records are now in bad condition and not indexed.

CONNECTICUT.

The Dames will hold a Loan Art Exhibition in New Haven or Hartford, about May, for several days, charging admission to the public. The funds thus procured will form the nucleus for a library.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District Society presented the annual prize for girls—a ten-dollar gold piece—to Helen, daughter of A. S. Worthington, and a pupil in Mrs. Flint's school. Prizes of ten dollars each have hitherto been offered to the boys and girls of public schools in the District who should write the best essay on "Colonial Times." This year the prize was offered to private schools. Next year it will be open to all the schools in the District. The object of these prizes is to familiarize young people with the hardships and heroic endurance of our forebears; to make them appreciate the magnificent heritage of freedom enjoyed by them to-day, as an outcome of these sufferings and privations; to set an example of what an unyielding determination to battle against wrong and oppression can accomplish; to teach the adopted citizen to reverence the memory of these noble and patriotic ancestors and the institutions founded by them. Miss Worthington's essay was a thoughtfully wrought out "Study of the Characteristic Differences existing between the Colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia."

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The Dames held their monthly business meeting at St. James' parish house, February 13, Wilmington. After transacting business the Society adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in March. The meeting of the reading club was held February 21 at the residence of Mr. J. W. Murchison, Wilmington.

## NEW YORK.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York is doing excellent work in stirring up an interest in the study of American history in the public schools of their city and State. This Society, which is in the third year of its existence and numbers 250 members, is an active working branch of the National Society, which was started in Philadelphia, April 8, 1891, and should not be confused with another New York Society of still earlier organization, called the "Society of the Colonial Dames of America," of which Mrs. King is president. The New York branch of the large National Society of the Colonial Dames of America which is doing patriotic work in the thirteen original States, is composed of women prominent in literary and philanthropic work as well as in social life, and has for its president Mrs. Howard Townsend, who is also president of the National Society. The New York Society has recently offered prizes to the young women of the graduating class of the Normal College of New York, and also to the young women of the Training School. A committee appointed by the Society made this announcement to the students at a special meeting, held February 3. Appropriate exercises marked the occasion, and the Committee on Prizes, consisting of the following ladies, was present: Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Orkman, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Miss E. R. Innes, Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Miss Lydig, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. George F. Canfield. A meeting of this committee had been held to consider the proposition of the

Society to offer prizes in the institutions of public instruction in the State for the study of early American history, with a view to inculcating feelings of patriotism in the youth of New York State. Charles Buckley Hubbell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Normal College, was invited to be present. It was decided to offer the first prize at the Normal College and later to introduce the plan in the other institutions of public learning throughout the State. The committee decided to offer prizes in money for the three essays bearing on the subject which showed the greatest comparative knowledge and general excellence. The prizes are \$50 for the first essay, \$30 for the second and \$20 for the third. In addition, three medals of the Society are offered to accompany the moneyed prizes. They will be of silver and will bear the seal of the Society, the name of the recipient and the grade of the prize. The announcement of the plan and subject of the Committee on Prizes was made in due form to the 2300 young women students of the Normal College gathered in the assembly room, the trustees of the college and the faculty being in attendance. Dr. Hunter, president of the college, introduced Mr. Hubbell, who made the opening address. He said that the subject of public instruction was the equipment of youth for the intelligent enjoyment of its privileges; that sound citizenship could not be developed without sound character and intelligent patriotism, and that too often patriotism and belligerency were confused in the minds, not only of the young, but of older people. He said that societies had been formed under various names to preserve the records of the brave and true men who were the founders of this republic, and to encourage the study of their lives and the self-sacrificing achievements that marked them. Among those societies instanced was the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, whose members cherished as one of their most valued inheritances the records and traditions of the noble men who were the founders of their families, as well as the founders of this great and free republic. Mr. Hubbell then introduced Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who delivered a short address relating to the plan of the Society, and declaring its interest in the system of public instruction. She said that the essays would be written by the contestants in April next, in the presence of a committee of women from the Society and of the trustees of the college. The essays were to be about 2500 words long. The subjects would be included in the policy and events that led to the formation of the thirteen original States, with special reference to the State of New York. A silver medal would also be offered, she said, for the best essay written by a member of the graduating class of the training department. Mrs. Vanderbilt was followed by Mrs. Canfield, who explained more at length the details of the plan. The exercises also consisted of well-rendered quotations by the school relating to colonial events. Mrs. Townsend then spoke, and congratulated the students on the excellence of the delivery of their quotations. The Society proposes to offer prizes in the other normal and high schools throughout the State.

\*.\* A reception given February 15, by Mrs. Henry M. Barbow, vice-president of the New Jersey Society at her home, No. 65 East Eighty-ninth

street, New York, to the Colonial Dames of New York and New Jersey. Mrs. Barbow was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Howard Townsend, president of the National and New York societies, and by Mrs. S. M. Dickinson, president of the New Jersey Society. Many officers and members of both societies were present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great interest and pleasure is being manifested not only by the Pennsylvania Dames, but by all patriotic women of Philadelphia in the restoration of the old Senate Chamber of Congress Hall, which is to be used by the Pennsylvania Society. The work of restoration is progressing rapidly, and the Pennsylvania Society intends to hold its annual entertainment in Congress Hall on the 4th of March next, thus commemorating the inauguration of Washington in 1793. Much thought and time has been expended by the architect, Mr. Mason and the Committee of Thirteen who have the work of restoration in charge, that no mistakes shall be made and that the early character and appearance of the Senate Chamber shall be preserved, while at the same time, lending itself to the uses of the Society. While making some alterations in the floor, the original platform was found on which Washington stood while taking the oath of office. Unfortunately it was not in condition to be preserved, but an exact copy will replace it. One beautiful feature of the old room, the gallery on the north wall, supported by four white columns, has also been restored, also the south window overlooking Independence square. Pending the restoration of Congress Hall, the Society has held several meetings elsewhere. The first colonial talk of this season was given on Wednesday, January 29, at the Acorn Club. Mrs. W. W. Curtin read an interesting paper upon the life of Timothy Pickering in Philadelphia, and the services which he rendered in the settlement of the dispute between the State of Pennsylvania and the Connecticut settlers of the Wyoming Valley. Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs gave a five-minutes' chat, illustrating by an anecdote of an ancestor of the family the simplicity of manners and of courtship in colonial days. In addition to these colonial talks, which are provided entirely by members of the Society, the Lecture Committee is planning a series of lectures, to begin early in March, the first lecture to be given by Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL. D. The Pennsylvania Society, which has been a pioneer among the State societies in the good work of offering prizes to the students of the public schools, offers this year to the girls of the senior classes of the Normal and High Schools of Philadelphia, a prize of \$25 to each school for the best essay written on the following subject: "The standard of education and training, and the consequent possibilities of self-support for our Philadelphia girls, as compared with those of the young women of colonial days." Two other prizes of \$10 and \$5 each are offered to the girls of the public schools for the best essays on "The Public Buildings in Colonial Days." Dr. Edward Benks, superintendent of public schools, and the large corps of teachers in the public schools, heartily co-operate with the Colonial Dames in their patriotic work of giving lectures and offering prizes to their scholars, believing that intelligent patriotism is the best preparation for American citizenship.

CALIFORNIA.

The Colonial Dames resident in California were entertained on February 4, at the home of Mrs. John Drury Tallant, San Francisco. The Society announces two new members, Mrs. Hervey Darneal, of Alameda, and Mrs. Rogers. The Dames present were: The four officers, Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Mrs. George A. Crux and Mrs. C. Elwood Brown; Mrs. J. D. Tallant, Mrs. S. W. Holladay, Mrs. C. H. Jonett, Mrs. L. C. Branch, Mrs. Hervey Darneal, Miss Wright, Miss Maddox and Miss Rose.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

PENNSYLVANIA.



The State Society held its forty-first annual meeting February 18, in the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, in the old State House, Philadelphia, President John Cadwalader occupied the chair. Encouraging reports were made by the Board of Directors, the Secretary and the Treasurer, the latter showing that while \$1283.23 was received during the year, only \$679.50 were expended, leaving a good balance still on hand for the furthering of the interests of the organization. The following officers were elected: President, John Cadwalader; vice-presidents, Col. John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, LL. D., Brig-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. Army, Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. Navy, and Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; registrar, Edward Rutledge Shubrick; treasurer, Adam Arbuckle Stull; secretary, James Varnum Peter Turner; assistant secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; Executive Committee, George Horace Burgin, M. D., Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., D. McKnight Hobart, Charles Williams, Beverly Randolph Keim, Francis Mark Brooke, Russell Duane, Paymaster Reah Frazer, U. S. Navy, and D. Holiday Dorsey. Cyrus K. Remington was re-elected historian, and the following were chosen as delegates to represent the State organization in the General Society: Appleton Morgan, Charles Williams, Reynold Webb Wilcox, LL. D., James Watts Mercur and William Chetwood Spencer. A number of short sketches on the lives of deceased members were read by Historian Remington. In the evening the Society held a reception in the rooms of the United Service Club, at 227 South Broad street, where Historian Remington, of Buffalo, N. Y., read a historic paper on "The Capture, Siege and Defense of Fort Erie, by Major-General Jacob Brown in 1814," illustrating the scenes depicted by numerous stereopticon views.

THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, New York City, had its annual banquet, February 18, at the Brevoort House, in commemoration of the eighty-first anniversary of the Proclamation of Peace in 1815. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, president and commandant, presided.



## SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION :

## MINNESOTA.



Arrangements have been made by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution of the State to unite in an appropriate and elaborate celebration of Washington's birthday. The celebration will be in the nature of a banquet, to be held at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, February 22. The public exercises will be held at the People's Church, St. Paul, and will be of a very interesting character. It is intended to make this a very notable event, far surpassing the very successful celebrations heretofore given. The Daughters of the American Revolution, and similar patriotic organizations, will be invited to participate. At a meeting, January 25, of the Board of Managers resolutions were adopted relative to the retirement of Albert Edgerton from the presidency, as well as resolutions on the death of Gen. William Rainey Marshall.

## VIRGINIA.

A meeting of the State Society, at the call of the president, William Wirt Henry, was held January 21 in the Virginia Historical Society building, Richmond. It is contemplated to hold the meetings with regularity hereafter, and to have further stated meetings, with social and intellectual attractions. A committee, composed of Messrs. John P. McGuire, Barton H. Wise and the Secretary, was appointed to arrange for a series of lectures before the Society. The business engagements of the secretary, Mr. W. G. Stanard, preventing him from continuing as such, Prof. Benjamin Blake Minor, LL. D., was elected to succeed him. The Society held a meeting, February 3, and invited the National Society to hold their next annual congress in Richmond. There were some prospects of its going to St. Paul; but historic Richmond seems to be preferred.

## NEW YORK.

The Empire State Society will present a bill to Congress in a short time asking for the transfer of the historic battleship *Constitution* to Washington from Portsmouth, N. H. A committee from the National Society will present the bill, and the States will memorialize Congress, through their several congressional delegations, urging the enactment of the law. After the old frigate is restored to her original condition, she will, if the project is favored by Congress, be utilized as a national museum of navy relics.

Richard H. Clarke gave a reception on the evening of January 20 to the New York members of the Society at his home, No. 104 East Seventy-third street, New York. This is the first time in the history of the association that a member has entertained at his home his fellow members. The large number of guests present gave evidence of their appreciation of this new departure.



A monthly meeting of the Empire State Society took place at the Hotel Normandie February 14. Routine business was transacted, and thirty-one new members were admitted. Many of the new members are from Buffalo, which city has a flourishing chapter with about seventy members. Colonel John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan and E. Hagaman Hall, from the Bartholdi Statue Committee, which has in charge the project of erecting a statue of Rochambeau on the Society monument at Dobbs Ferry, reported progress. The annual meeting and election of officers will take place at the Hotel Normandie on February 21.

\* \* A local chapter was formed in Rome, January 16. Oswald P. Backus was made chairman and C. C. Hopkins secretary. The name chosen for the chapter was Gansevoort-Willett, after Gen. Gansevoort and Col. Marinus Willett, who were in command in the order named in April, 1777, of the 3d New York regiment, consisting of 750 men, at Fort Stanwix.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

At a meeting of the managers of the Massachusetts Society, January 17, it was voted, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, to place the bronze "marker" of the Society at his grave in Christ Church Burying Ground, Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

\* \* The petition of Charles E. Adams and others of Lowell, to organize a "chapter," was granted January 17 by the State Board of the Society. It will be called the "Old Middlesex," and starts with about twenty members.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Joint Committee on Celebrations of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia arranged, under the authority of the managers of the two societies, for a reception to be held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel, on the evening of February 22, in honor of the national officers and State regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at that time holding their Continental Congress in Washington. The members of the two societies, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends, were invited to participate.

#### IOWA.

The annual meeting of the State Society will be held in Des Moines, February 20, with the headquarters at the Savery. The board of managers will meet at the same time. Official announcement and circular No. 6 of the Order has been issued by the president, L. B. Raymond, of Hampton. In the evening a banquet will be given.

#### WASHINGTON.

Spokane Chapter No. 1 held its annual election of officers, February 1, and decided to hold its second annual banquet on Washington's birthday. Col. J. Kennedy Stout, who has been president for two terms, stated that,

by reason of past service and the further consideration that he was now first vice-president of the National Society for this State, he would not be a candidate for another term. He therefore proposed the name of A. W. Doland for president, and Mr. Doland was elected. The other officers chosen were: Vice-president, H. H. Hoyt; secretary, Charles F. Lee; treasurer, W. H. Edes; registrar, W. W. Tolman; manager, Waldo Payne.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.—This



organization, composed of those veterans of the late war, both army and navy, who received a medal of honor from the President of the United States under an act of Congress granting such medals to those who performed a distinguished act of bravery during our Civil War, will hold its annual meeting in Boston June 16 and 17. A meeting was called



for all who have received a medal of honor residing in Boston or vicinity to meet at the American House parlors, January 15, to arrange for the annual banquet.

\* \* The Philadelphia members of the Medal of Honor Legion, acted as the honorary escort to the "Liberty Bell" upon its return from Atlanta to Independence Hall, February 1. After the parade Mr. Dooner entertained the veterans at dinner at his hotel. The banquet was informal.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN COLONIES:

OBJECTS.

*Firstly.*—To honor and perpetuate the names of those brave men and women remembered or forgotten, who first explored through perils manifold the shores, lakes, mountains, valleys and plains of this New World, and who toiled, endured and suffered that myriads might enjoy the fruits.

*Secondly.*—To publicly commemorate the principal events in the colonies of England in this New World from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to January 1, 1657.

*Thirdly.*—To discover, collect and preserve all still-existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of these first colonists.

*Fourthly.*—To gather by degrees a library, for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the colonies.

ELIGIBILITY.

Any male member above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of American Colonies, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who settled in any of the colonies in America, under the protection of the English flag, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to January 1, 1657.

E. N. GREENE,

P. O. Box 428, Brooklyn, N. Y.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society, February 11, a resolution was adopted appealing to members of Congress to use their efforts to aid in the collection of the records of the Continental Congress which comprise the official documents relating to the Revolutionary period.

## ALABAMA.

The State Society through its assistant secretary, J. K. Brockman, announced that as an incentive to the study of American patriotic history, this Society offers a silver medal as a first prize and a bronze medal as a second prize for the best original essays upon a subject pertaining to the Revolution of 1776, the contestants to be regular attendants upon a public or private school in the State of Alabama.

## NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

## MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.

The first meeting and "smoker" of the year of the Commandery was held on January 3, at the Castle Square Hotel, Boston, presided over by the commander, Theodore S. Thompson, paymaster U. S. Navy. The meeting was well attended, and the paper prepared and read by Companion David B. Newcomb, chief engineer (retired) U. S. Navy, entitled "Some Personal Reminiscences of the Battle of Fort Fisher, January, 1865," was very interesting. Lunch was served and interesting reminiscences were related by different companions.



ORIENTAL ORDER OF ZOUAVES.—Gen. M. A. Dillon, of Washington, D. C., who was the founder of the Union Veterans' Union and the Medal of Honor Legion, has founded a new patriotic, semi-military organization, having for its main objects the cultivation of a spirit of Americanism and the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The organization is called the Oriental Order of Zouaves; it is national in its scope, and will admit citizens of all ages and good character to membership.

THE SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE INDIAN WARS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The valuable services, privations and heroism of the soldiers of the Army of the United States who have served in the Indian wars have never received suitable recognition, so the Society of Veterans of the Indian Wars has been instituted to make record of these services and unite in fraternal regard those who are entitled to membership. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of good moral character and reputation who has served in the Army of the United States during an Indian war, and who has actually been in service in the country occupied by hostile Indians, and whose services terminated honorably, and who can furnish suitable certificate as to such services, is entitled to membership. Application blanks can be obtained from the secretary, W. Thornton Parker, M. D., Groveland, Mass.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The New York Commandery held a meeting in the Brevoort House, January 21. It amended its constitution with regard to eligibility to membership. The section now reads:



That no one shall become a member of the Order unless he is a lineal descendant of a commissioned officer in the male line, thereby having the surname of the said officer, in any one of the wars comprehended in the constitution, namely, the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812 or the Mexican War. The veteran officers now alive of any one of these wars are eligible as veteran companions as well.

After the business meeting a dinner was given. Among those present were Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. Navy; Admiral D. L. Braine, U. S. Navy; Maj.-Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. Army; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. F. E. Pinto, Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Bonesteel, U. S. Navy; Dr. Crosby Schuyler, Vice-Com. James H. Morgan, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, U. S. Army; Col. Delaney F. Jones, U. S. Army; Gov. M. G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Gen. W. H. Buckley, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Alexander Hamilton and Col. Charles F. Tharburn, an ex-Confederate. Rear-Admiral Gherardi made the chief address of the evening. The New York Commandery again met at the Brevoort on the evening of January 27, at which a charter was granted to Morgan A. Bulkeley, Augustus Floyd Delafield, Frederick J. Huntington, Gen. William H. Bulkeley, Col. William E. A. Bulkeley, Erastus Gray, Col. H. C. Morgan, Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Satterlee Swartout and the Rev. Henry M. Wayne, for a Connecticut commandery of that Order. As Connecticut is the third Commandery, the requisite number required by the constitution for the organization of the National Order, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Gen. John Porter Hatch and Judge Advocate Frank M. Avery, to meet like committees from the Pennsylvania and Connecticut commanderies and arrange the details for the national organization to call the first meeting of the National Order and to draft a constitution to be submitted at that meeting, which will probably be held in New York City in the early part of March. After the meeting a reception was held by Commander David Banks, invitations to which were sent to all the companions, and at which about half the resident members were present, including Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Gen. F. E. Pinto, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John Porter Hatch and Gen. Alexander S. Webb. During the evening Admiral Gherardi said a few words on the importance of improving our navy and coast defenses in an informal way.

SOCIETY "MAYFLOWER" DECENDANTS.—A Chapter is being organized in Minneapolis among the members of the local chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.



## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

## MARYLAND.



The State Society held a celebration at Rennert's Hotel, Baltimore, February 11, of the anniversary, according to the old colonial reckoning, of the birth of George Washington. Mr. McHenry Howard, the governor of the Society, delivered an address on some features of Washington's career, and later a dinner was served. Mr. J. Appleton Morgan, of the Society of Colonial Wars of New York, spoke on "Societies of Colonial Wars." Rev. Dr. H. W. Ballantine responded to a toast on "Washington." Two relics were exhibited. One was a gavel of the Society, made of wood from the mulberry tree under which the first mass was said in St. Mary's, on March 27, 1634. The other was a piece of the charter oak, within which the royal charter of Connecticut was concealed.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

There is trouble in the ranks of the State Society, and as a consequence the triennial election, which was to have taken place January 23, was postponed for sixty days. When the Association was established, three years ago, the founders attempted to insure their perpetual control of the Society by making a by-law to the effect that charter members should be life members of the council or directing body of the Society. Those who were not charter members soon discovered that the council of the Society was a close corporation with which they had little to do. Dissatisfaction resulted, and there was a concerted effort to change the old order of things. This effort was made at the meeting held January 23 in the rooms of the Society, in old Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. So strong was the opposition to the administration ticket that the election was postponed, and after a vigorous debate the question of changing the by-laws was referred to a committee, which is to report in sixty days. The opposition was led by Granville Leach, Charles Williams, Charles Henry Jones, Charles Chauncey and S. Davis Page. They contended that no constitution or by-laws could rise higher than the organization itself. The fourth annual dinner of the Society was held at the Bellevue, Philadelphia, January 28. There were no set speeches, but informal toasts were responded to. William Wayne, who is governor of the Society, presided, and among those who were called upon to speak were Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Col. Edward Morrell, Charles Chauncey, Edward Shippen, Judge Pennypacker and Francis O. Allen. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Council's Committee on City Property, on February 5, a member tried to bring the Pennsylvania Society unpleasantly before the public in the following way: He called attention to the fact that the room at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in which the Continental Congress met, and Washington and Adams were inaugurated, was occupied by the Society, an organization, he said, that was "undemocratic and unrepubli-  
can."

which had exclusive control of admission to membership and whose officers were irremovable. It was composed, he said, of the descendants of those who, when the American army was suffering at Valley Forge, contributed a feast to the British officers then quartered in this city. If these things were true, he said, it would some time cause a great public scandal. Chairman Bringham suggested that he verify the facts and introduce a resolution covering the case.

## NEW YORK.

The State Society held its fourth annual banquet in Delmonico's, New York, February 11. Gov.-Gen. Frederick J. De Peyster presided and made the address of the evening, answering the toast "The United States of America." Mr. De Peyster's address was full of patriotism and created unbounded enthusiasm among those present. The other toasts were "The Towne of Nieuw Amsterdam and City of New York," Fordham Morris, chancellor Colonial Order; "George Washington, the Colonial Soldier," Charles Dudley Warner; "Our Colonial Wars," Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders; "The Army of the United States," Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; "The Navy of the United States," Como. Sicard; "Our Guests," Brayton Ives; "The General Society of Colonial Wars," Edward Shippen; "Our Sister State Societies," the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens. After dinner a set of resolutions engrossed on vellum, surmounted with the British and American flags crossed and a colonial war ribbon with seal attached, was shown to those present. The resolutions were to the effect that the thanks of the Society be extended to Melachy Bowes Daly, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, for his services in unveiling the Louisbourg monument on June 17, 1895.

## MINNESOTA.

The State Society held its first celebration, February 10, when a banquet, given at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, in commemoration of the treaty of Paris, signed February 10, 1763. The banquet and accompanying exercises were an unqualified success. Every member of the Society was present, the decorations beautiful and artistic, and the responses to toasts were most entertaining. Rukard Hurd, the governor, presided, and delivered a hearty address of welcome. "The Day We Celebrate" was responded to by Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, the historian of the Society. Charles Elliot Pike responded to the toast "Pride in Ancestry;" Gen. John Rutter Brook, U. S. Army, to "The Army;" Dr. E. P. Ingersoll to "An Evolution." Addresses were also made by Henry P. Upham, E. S. Chittenden, Maj. C. B. Sears and C. P. Noyes. Mr. Upham was toasted as the founder of the Minnesota Historical Society. "Good Night" was said by William H. Lightner in a most happy manner.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812 met, January 28, at the residence of Mrs. Lewis R. Graham, New Orleans. Mrs. M. A. Bailey presided, but the ladies do not care to publish their proceedings, the business before the meeting being of interest only to the members of the organization. Mrs. James Van Voast, of Cincinnati, has been appointed honorary vice-president-general and a life member of this organization.

## SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:



The fifth annual Continental Congress of the Society convened February 18, in the Church of Our Father, L and Thirteenth streets, Washington City. The church auditorium was divided into sections for State delegates, and all but four States or territories were represented. The decorations were the national bunting and the Society's colors. Potted plants and palms banked up the stage. Many of the delegates first visited the national headquarters of the Daughters in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, on the third floor, where they occupy six rooms.

A pretty feature of the convention was the young lady ushers, who welcomed the delegates at the entrance of the church. Miss Alden commanded this corps, and with her were Miss Allen, Miss Ball, Miss Ballinger, Miss Bates, Miss Browne, Miss Carhart, Miss Cushing, Miss Dennison, Miss Doe, Miss Finckle, Misses Gary, Miss Hoss, Miss Keim, Miss Lowe, Miss Maclay, Miss Middleton, Miss Miller, Miss Nourse, Misses Pike, Miss Smith, Miss Temple, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Wilson, Misses Yeatman and Miss Young.

State regents and national officers were recognized by red, white and blue badges, while honorary and ex-officers wore white ones. Chapter regents were decorated with red ribbons; delegates had pinned in plain sight red and white badges; alternates wore blue ribbons with white edge, and ushers blue and white badges.

## FIRST DAY.

The delegates quickly and quietly took their allotted places, and after the President-General rapped for order and prayer had been offered it was not long before the Daughters began their serious though agreeable duties. The first cause of animated debate was on a motion to have the congress go into executive session. Those in favor of an open session won a victory, but it was only a brief one, as the matter came up again in the afternoon. At this time the motion was made to consider the reports of the officers and committees in executive session. The motion aroused a number of protests from all sides, and was amended several times and substitutes were offered. Many of the delegates thought that there was no need of being so secretive, and also believed it unjust to the alternates who had come to attend the congress. Finally the motion carried, excluding everyone except Daughters from the second day's morning session.

The first morning's session was given over to receiving the reports of the general officers. In the report of the president-general, Mrs. John W. Foster, of the Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, she congratulated the Society at large upon organizing when refused admittance to the Society Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster spoke of the work of the Society during the past year, which gives abundant evidence that

the Daughters have been fully alive in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by their constitution.

She stated a new movement in the work of the past year was the formation of the Society "Children of the American Revolution." The work of organization was done by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of the old Concord Chapter, Mass., and she has met with signal success. Within six months fifty-seven societies have been formed, with over 700 members.

Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol Chapter, Rhode Island, responded to the President-General, saying that the congress appreciated its welcome to the National Capital. Mrs. Wilbour expressed the hope that an achievement of the near future would be the erection of a hall for the Society.

After an adjournment for luncheon, which was served to the officers and delegates only, in the church parlors, congress assembled at 2 P. M.

The report of Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, of Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, vice-president in charge of the organization of chapters, was considered. It detailed the work done during the past year. Mrs. Johnson said that it had been her earnest endeavor to perfect organizations in the four remaining States and territories where the Society has not yet secured a foothold. She referred to Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada. So far her efforts have proved a failure, owing to inability to find suitable persons, who were willing to undertake the work. The Society now has chapters in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Geneva, Switzerland, and but for non-receipt of a letter Mrs. Johnson said she could have reported a chapter in Hawaii. In closing, Mrs. Johnson stated:

I have had some correspondence with regard to the union of the Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and while nothing definite in that direction has been accomplished, and could not be accomplished without your sanction, you will, I am sure, be pleased to know I am reliably informed that there is a very general sentiment among the Daughters of the Revolution in favor of union. There are good grounds for believing that at an early day overtures looking to the union of the two societies will be made by the Daughters of the Revolution, and assurances have been given by me that in the event of such action on the part of the Daughters of the Revolution any committee that may be appointed by that Society to confer with our Society in relation to the matter will receive a cordial welcome from us.

Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, of District of Columbia, a member at large, recording secretary-general, in submitting her report, said that the Society had grown over half in membership during the past year, and it is all due to the untiring efforts of the individual members. The general officers have all acted in entire harmony, and for the advancement of the interests of the Society. In every way possible the methods of work and conduct of the chapters have been systematized, which has resulted in a saving on the expense account. In closing, Mrs. Buchanan gave a list of the banner States and chapters. Connecticut leads in both, having thirty chapters, with a membership of 1649, and has the largest chapter in Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, numbering 152 members.

The report of Mrs. William E. Earle, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, corresponding secretary-general, showed that 20,789

application blanks had been sent out, and that the expenses of her office had amounted to \$142.79.

Mrs. Agnes M. Dennison, first registrar-general, stated that she had received 1945 applications, of which 1795 were verified and presented to the Board of Management.

The report of the second registrar-general, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, of Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, stated that 2361 applications had been received, of which 2225 have been verified, and 1958 certificates have been issued.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, of Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, treasurer-general, reported \$14,724.81 received from dues and initiations, and that the total amount in the treasury during the year was \$23,081.45. The expenditures have been \$12,058.39, leaving a balance of \$11,023.06. Of the 11,772 active members on the rolls February 10, 1896, all but seventy-two have paid their dues.

Mrs. Henry Gannett, of Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, historian-general, reported that the principal work transacted by her during the year had been the preparation of the lineage books for publication. The books are being compiled from the application papers, in which the full genealogical tree is put forth.

The reports of the surgeon-general, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, and the chaplain-general, Mrs. Harry Heth, both of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, were very brief, and stated that they had discharged the duties of their offices.

Mrs. F. W. Dickens, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, assistant historian-general, read her first report, the office having been created last year. She detailed the meeting of the eleven ladies who organized the Daughters and from this she spoke at length upon the history of the last year of the Society.

These were followed by the reports of the different committees. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga Chapter, N. Y., for the National University Committee, read a strong plea for the establishment of a university which should not interfere with any of the present ones, but serve as a post-graduate institution. The Daughters in the declaration of their objects state that the second shall be "to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, to promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." By virtue of an act of Congress, Washington set apart a tract of land, of about nineteen acres, as a site for a national university. The identical ground is still owned by the government, being the site of the old Naval Observatory. That Washington wanted the national university is shown by the fact that in his last will and testament he bequeathed fifty-six shares of Potomac Company stock, valued at \$500, to be used as a beginning for an endowment fund. Washington also provided that till the university was established his bequest should be cared for under the direction of Congress. It is estimated that had Congress performed its duty the sum would now amount to \$4,500,000.



The address of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts, president-general of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, attracted much attention.

In the evening there was a unique entertainment in the church, given to the delegates and their friends, called "A National Hymn Concert." Mrs. John W. Foster presided. Songs and ballads of the Revolution formed the majority of the numbers, and they illustrated the origin and development of the nation's patriotic music from 1770 to 1896. Four songs had been accepted for the competition by the committee. The names and composers of the four hymns, with the State from which each is sent, are as follows: "Patriot Daughters," Illinois; words by Adaline Talcott Emerson, music by Nettie Hood Emerson. "Great Western Land," Rhode Island; words by Caroline Hazard, music by Jules Jordan. "For Home and Country," Connecticut; words by E. A. Fanning, music by J. H. George; and "Song of Freedom," New York; words by Mrs. Linda de K. Fulton, music by Reinhard Schmelz.

In the first part Mrs. George F. Newcomb read a paper on "The Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution," illustrated by the singing of five of the old tunes, with words as sung in those times, and the recitation of two ballads of the same period, concluding with the celebrated anthem, written about 1770, by Billings, and called "I Am the Rose of Sharon." The paper was most enthusiastically received.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling sang "The Pilgrim Fathers," and for an encore she gave "The Waves Dashed High," an old New England ballad.

Others who participated were: Mrs. Crace Brown Salisbury, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, the Daughters' Chorus, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, Miss Gertrude Sanford, Mrs. E. L. Frothingham, Miss Ella M. Belden, Mrs. N. F. Rockwell, Mrs. A. B. Treat and Mrs. W. N. Foote.

#### SECOND DAY.

The second day's session of the Continental Congress was held behind doors closed to the public. Briefly, it was a business meeting, and one of the most important decisions arrived at was authorizing the board of managers to employ counsel if needed, and it was left to their judgment whom to select.

The next important question was the establishment of a new office, that of vice-president general, who should preside in case of the absence of the President-General. It was pointed out that the person chosen must be versed in Parliamentary rulings and the duties of presiding officers. The committee appointed on Tuesday to draft resolutions on the recommendations made in the reports asked for more time. This was granted, and all other business was set aside until the committee's report had been acted upon. Shortly before one o'clock the congress took a recess for luncheon.

Congress was again opened at two P. M., the public still being excluded, with Mrs. Foster in the chair, who called upon Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, to preside. Nearly the entire afternoon was spent in discussion of the management of *The American Monthly Magazine*. After considerable debate, a resolution was passed

giving Mrs. Lockwood a salary of \$1000 a year as editor, and Miss Lockwood \$600 as business manager. The Society will, as in the past, pay all the bills.

The next subject aroused a storm of protest from the chairmen of committees who have reported at this meeting. This arose over a motion that all the reports submitted to the congress be revised and edited before being published in the Society organ. Mrs. McLean, of New York, lead the opposition and won her point, and the reports will appear without eliminations.

The evening session was a public one. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, presided, and did the honors most satisfactorily. The public took advantage of the opportunity to be present. Among the audience were a great many men. Ten-minute reports from sixteen of the State regents, on the progress of the work accomplished during the last year, were read, and songs and musical programme rendered.

#### THIRD DAY.

The congress met promptly and was called to order by Mrs. Mary Lockwood, who occupied the chair all day, and was a most efficient ruler. The sessions were held with open doors and newspaper reporters were accorded seats of honor. The entire day was taken up with the nominations and elections of officers:

When Mrs. Lockwood announced that the congress would proceed to the election of a president-general, Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim secured the floor, though there were fully a score clamoring for the Chairman's recognition, and nominated Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President, an honorary president-general of the Daughters. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, seconded the nomination in a pretty little speech. Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, also seconded the nomination, making an eloquent address eulogizing Mrs. Stevenson.

It was then moved to close the nominations and make the election unanimous, the Secretary casting the ballot, but Miss Mary Desha objected, claiming that the minority must be recognized. The Chair appointed Miss Washington, Miss Tellnicum, Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Draper tellers of election. The ushers cleared the floor of all but delegates, and the roll was called, 245 answering to their names, and then the balloting began.

While the votes were being counted nominations for first vice-president were called for, and Mrs. Johnston was given the floor to nominate Mrs. Philip Hichborn. Mrs. McLean nominated Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, and then came an uproar, nearly every State seconding the nomination of Mrs. Hichborn at one and the same time. The polls closed with two nominees before the house.

The tellers reported that the ballot for president had resulted in 182 votes for Mrs. Stevenson and 14 scattering.

A motion was made to make it unanimous, but Miss Desha objected. Mrs. Lockwood: We will proceed with the election of a first vice-president, and I recognize Mrs. Dickins.

The latter arose and placed in nomination Mrs. Rose F. Brackett as a

lady who had all the desired qualifications. She was a good Parliamentarian, an excellent presiding officer, and able to maintain order, and Mrs. Stevenson has stated that "Mrs. Brackett would be agreeable to her," Mrs. McLean, of New York, and Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, were also nominated, but declined the honor.

Pending the counting of the vote Mrs McLean and Mrs. Morgan escorted Mrs. Stevenson to the platform, amid great applause, when she thanked the delegates for electing her a third time to preside over them.

Mrs. Foster nominated Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee as a vice-president-at-large, and a lady from Arkansas arose to present the name of Nellie Grant Sartoris. It was explained that Mrs. Sartoris was not a member of the organization.\*

Mrs. Lyman, for Mrs. Robey, who has lost her voice, nominated Mrs. Robert Stockton Hatcher, of Indiana. She called attention to Mrs. Hatcher's work in her State, and to the fact the loving cup for the man-of-war *Indiana* was purchased through her efforts. In closing attention was called to the obligation of the Daughters to Mr. Hatcher for his efforts in securing the passage by Congress of the charter for the Society.

The other nominees were Mrs. Mary M. Hill, Mrs. George Shields, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Pembroke Thorn, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. A. E. Clarke, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Knight, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Goodfellow and Mrs. O'Donohue. In all thirty-nine. At two o'clock an adjournment of half hour was taken.

Upon reassembling Mrs. Walworth obtained the floor to invite the Daughters to visit Saratoga July 4 and enjoy a patriotic celebration of that day. The invitation, on motion of Mrs. Roby, was accepted, with thanks.

The congress unanimously elected Mrs. John W. Foster honorary president-general, and then proceeded to the election of the remaining officers, most of whom were chosen by the Secretary casting the ballot of the congress. At six o'clock an adjournment was taken.

At the evening session, which was presided over by Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, there was a very slim attendance of Daughters, though a great many outsiders were interested on-lookers. Ten-minute reports were made by State regents and a musical programme was rendered.

#### FOURTH DAY.

There was a short session in the morning, owing to the fact that Mrs. Cleveland was to receive the S. C. A. R. at noon. Mrs. John W. Foster was again in the chair, and behind her was Mr. Nathaniel T. Crutchfield,

\* She is No. 7719 in the 1895 printed list of members, and credited to the Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia.

who acted as Parliamentarian. The first order of business was the announcement by the different State delegations of the State regents for 1896, as follows :

Ala.—Mrs. J. B. Morson	Mon.—Mrs. E. A. Wasson
Ark.—Mrs. W. C. Radcliffe	Neb.—Mrs. M. M. Parmer
Cal.—Mrs. V. K. Maddox	N. H.—Mrs. Josiah Carpenter
Col.—Mrs. William F. Slocum	N. J.—Mrs. Edward H. Wright
Conn.—Mrs. S. T. Kinney	New Mex.—Mrs. Bradford L. Prince
Del.—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman	N. Y.—Miss Mary I. Forsyth
D. of C.—Miss Virginia Miller	N. Dak.—Mrs. Francis C. Halley
Fla.—Mrs. D. G. Ambler	Ohio.—Mrs. Elroy M. Avery
Ga.—Mrs. Sarah H. Morgan	Okla.—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes
Ill.—Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot	Penna.—Mrs. Julia K. Hogg
Ind.—Mrs. Harriet M. Foster	R. I.—Miss Mary Anne Greene
Indian Ter.—Mrs. Walter A. Duncan	S. C.—Mrs. R. C. Bacon
Ia.—Mrs. Clara A. Cooley	S. Dak.—Mrs. W. A. Burleigh
Kan.—Mrs. Mattie A. Hamm	Tenn.—Mrs. J. H. Mathes
Ky.—Mrs. Henry L. Pope	Tex.—Mrs. J. B. Clarke
La.—Miss Katharine L. Minor	Utah.—Mrs. Clarence E. Allen
Me.—Mrs. J. E. Palmer	Vt.—Miss Jesse Burdette
Md.—Mrs. John Ritchie	Va.—Mrs. William W. Henry
Mass.—Mrs. Anna von Rydingsvärd	Wash.—Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe
Mich.—Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards	W. Va.—Mrs. C. J. Faulkner
Minn.—Mrs. R. M. Newport	Wis.—Mrs. James S. Peck
Miss.—Mrs. William H. Simms	Wyo.—Mrs. G. W. Baxter
Mo.—Miss Ethel Beecher Allen	

Then the result of the vote for the seventeen vice-presidents was announced, with the number of votes received by each, ranging from 183 to 250, the total number cast being 360. As only 245 delegates answered roll call before the election, the discrepancy aroused many comments, and motions on the subject which were all overruled by Mrs. Foster and the ballot stood.

At this point the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant was escorted to the platform and given the chair of honor and was greeted with applause. Miss Desha read the charter granted the Daughters by Congress, and told how it was finally passed after having been pigeon-holed for over three years.

Mrs. Burrows reported from the Committee on Insignia; Mrs. A. E. Clarke from that on securing the exhibition of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in all post-offices of the country. Mrs. W. J. McGee read a paper on the objects of the National Society, and Mrs. McLean closed the morning session about 12.30 by asking the Daughters to assist in securing the restoration and preservation of the palisades of the Hudson.

The new first vice-president, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, called the congress to order in the afternoon.

The first business was the report of Mrs. Slocum, of the Committee on National Songs. She urged the Daughters to choose the words for a national hymn, and get noted composers to write music for it.

Miss Janet Richards, then introduced a motion requesting Congress to declare "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem.

This was accepted unanimously, and with great enthusiasm.

A motion was made allowing the national officers greater power. It was vigorously opposed by Mrs. McLean, who said that the officers had too much power now, and that the chapters should be left to themselves. As a constitutional point they had no power to meddle with the chapters, and she therefore moved that the whole question be dropped, leaving the powers as now, and she gained her point.

A motion by Mrs. Shippen to change the date of the annual meeting to April 30, the day Washington was inaugurated, was defeated, but the question of changing the date of annual meeting again came up under another shape and finally was referred to the revision committee.

The report of Mrs. Shepherd, of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, aroused considerable discussion. A plan of the second floor of the building was submitted to the congress and commented upon by Mrs. Keim. It provides for offices for the general officers, a museum and statuary hall, and relic rooms for the thirteen colonies. Then followed a discussion as to the hall, the property, yet to be purchased, on which it will stand, and the price, \$250,000.

Mrs. Whittenmeyer advised caution, saying it was easier to get in debt than out, and several motions were made relative to the question. Mrs. White arose to offer an amendment providing that the committee look for an unimproved or partially improved site. The amendment was carried.

A proposition to erect the hall by a stock company was voted down.

Mrs. McLean brought forward the design of a spade, which New York wants to present for turning the first shovelful of dirt from the excavation for the hall. It is in the shape of a shield, and on the end of the handle is the insignia of the Daughters.

Mrs. Keim then asked if a hall were built, and it had no stores below, as was described, how would an income be secured and expenses met.

"Rent it to the Sons of the American Revolution," said Mrs. McCartney.

"That's admirable," said Miss Eugenie Washington, "and we will pay them \$2 a head to come there." This was a hit at the Son's reception the following evening, when all but officers and regents were expected to pay \$2 each if they attend.

Mrs. Stephen B. White, of Brooklyn, read a communication from the Daughters of the Revolution on the subject of union, but no action was taken on it.

As it was late, and there was business to attend to, the congress decided to abolish the programme for the evening and meet in business session at 7.30.

In the evening session the congress took important action in reference to a patriotic measure now pending in the National Legislature. Mrs. Hinkle, of Ohio, one of the vice-presidents-general, secured the floor and offered a strong set of resolutions urging the Congress of the United States to pass at this session the bill for the purchase and improvement of certain forts, battlefields and burying grounds of the Miami valley. The resolutions prevailed.



A motion prevailed instructing the President-General to appoint a committee to urge the passage of this bill before Congress, and a strong delegation remained in Washington after the adjournment of the congress of the Daughters to look after this matter.

Mrs. Kinney moved for a reconsideration of the national hymn report, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the afternoon, but was unable to gain any support, as the congress was nearly unanimous that the "Star Spangled Banner" was the national hymn.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, after an appeal by Mrs. Wise, of Virginia, \$100 was appropriated for assisting in the restoration and preservation of the Jamestown settlement.

Mrs. Keim wanted to have authority for the board of managers to give a grand colonial ball to the congress next year, and asked for an appropriation.

Thereupon Miss Washington called out, "Do give a ball and get \$2 a head out of the Sons."

Mrs. Ritchie moved to have no ball till the hall was built, and it carried.

Later on, the ball question again cropped up, and more flippant remarks were made about the Sons and the reception. Mrs. Robert Stockton Hatcher, opposed these remarks with much warmth.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the ushers, and they were presented with souvenir spoons.

Mrs. Donald McLean, in a very pretty speech, presented the Daughters with a gavel. It is made of part of the foundation beam of the old Fraunces Tavern in New York City, where Washington bade his generals farewell after the evacuation by the British.

At 11.45 o'clock Mrs. McLean moved to adjourn until 1897.

The national officers for the next year are as follows:

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, president-general.

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, vice-president-general in charge of organization.

Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, first vice-president-general.

Mrs. Agnes M. Dennison, Mrs. Mary M. Hill, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Robert Stockton Hatcher, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. H. V. B. Boynton, Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. F. S. Nash, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Vice-presidents-general.

Mrs. Herschel Main, recording secretary-general.

Mrs. John L. Mitchell, corresponding secretary-general.

Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Brackett, registrars-general.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, treasurer-general.

Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, historian-general.

Mrs. Julia Cleves Harrison, surgeon-general.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bullock, chaplain-general.

Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur, assistant historian-general.

Mrs. A. N. McGee, librarian-general.

CONVENTION NOTES.

\* Mrs. William S. Stryker, State regent of New Jersey, gave a tea at the Shoreham, February 15, to the delegates then in Washington.

\* Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, regent of District of Columbia, gave an informal reception at the Oxford Hotel, evening February 17, to the delegates.

\* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, gave a luncheon February 17, in honor of the State regent, Mrs. Peck, and the Wisconsin delegates.

\* Mrs. Donald McLean and the New York City delegates gave a reception in honor of Mrs. John W. Foster, at the Arlington, evening February 18.

\* Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, regent Philadelphia Chapter, gave a reception at the Shoreham, evening of February 18, to the delegates.

\* Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, gave a reception to the delegates at the Elsmere, afternoon February 20.

\* The Kentucky delegates gave a reception, evening February 20, at the Ebbitt House.

\* Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Russell, wives of Connecticut Congressmen, gave a joint reception to the Connecticut delegates, evening February 21, at the Woman's Club.

\* Mrs. John W. Foster gave a tea at her residence, 1405 I street, to the delegates, afternoon February 21.

\* Mrs. Henry C. Brewster gave a dinner party in honor of the Rochester, N. Y., delegates, evening February 21.

\* At noon February 21, Mrs. Grover Cleveland received the members of the National Society Children of the American Revolution at the White House. The children were in charge of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Breckinridge, Miss Blount and Miss Rosa Wright Smith. Many of the Daughters of the American Revolution delegates attended also.

\* The reception given at the Arlington, February 21, by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia in honor of the national officers and the State regents of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in commemoration of the birth of George Washington, was a fitting end to what has been an eventful week in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The rooms of the Arlington were beautifully decorated with palms, flags and greens. The Marine Band Orchestra furnished patriotic music throughout the evening. The guests were received by Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, Admiral R. G. Walker, President of the Sons of the Revolution; Prof. G. Browne Goode, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, first vice-president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was nearly 9.30 when Mr. W. V. Cox had a trumpeter sound the call which silenced the 400 or

more guests, and in a few words introduced Prof. G. Browne Goode, who in a pleasant address welcomed the guests. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was to have been present, and was expected to speak, failed to appear, so the next speaker was Gen. J. C. Breckinridge. "The Influence of George Washington on American Patriotism," was the theme which closed the speaking, and Dr. John Goode was the speaker. A buffet luncheon was served in the dining-room and afterwards there was dancing. The joint committee in charge of this most successful function were W. V. Cox, chairman; John B. Wight, Maj. Goodloe, Thomas Blagdon, Gaillard Hunt and Ernest Wilkinson.

\* Mrs. President-General Stevenson gave a reception to the State regents and delegates and resident members, February 22 in the afternoon, at the Normandie.

\* Mrs. Blount gave a continental dress tea party at her seat, "The Oaks," February 22, to Mrs. Lothrop, President S. C. A. R., and the members of the local chapters S. C. A. R.

\* There was a large gathering of the Sons, Daughters and Children in the Church of Our Father in the morning of February 22, when appropriate exercises were held in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington. The celebration was in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A rather lengthy programme of patriotic recitations, songs, and orations was carried out. Mrs. John W. Foster, retiring president-general of the Daughters, presided; Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, her successor; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, president of the Children's Society; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Morgan, Senator Hawley, Miss Eugenia Washington, Gen. A. W. Greely and others were on the platform. Rev. Dr. Radcliffe started the exercises with an eloquent and patriotic prayer. "Old Glory" was saluted by the Capital Chapter, C. A. R., "Our Flag" was recited by Henry Skillman Breckinridge, of Staunton, Va., in a clever manner. Mrs. Foster read a brief address of welcome to the visiting societies, after which everyone joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Senator Joseph R. Hawley was the principal orator, and was followed by Mrs. Stephen Putney, of Virginia; Mrs. McLean, of New York; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Pullock, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. James S. Peck and others in short patriotic speeches.

\* The National House, on January 30, passed the bill to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, limiting, by amendment, the incorporation to the District of Columbia. The names of incorporators were printed in our February issue.

#### CONNECTICUT.

The Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, of Meriden, celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Connecticut on January 24. Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, of Hartford, delivered an address, and the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted on January 24, 1639, was read. The first annual meeting of the Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. H. Wales Lines,

January 27. Officers as follows were elected: Regent, Mrs. Katharine Foote Coe; vice-regent, Mrs. Sarah C. M. Lines; registrar, Miss Fannie L. Twiss; recording secretary, Miss Lucy A. Peck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Everest Rockwell; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Rogers; historian, Mrs. Harriet L. Lines-Peck.

\* \* The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic, gave on February 5 and 6 a colonial loan exhibition.

\* \* The Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, gave a reception January 31, at which the guests were Mrs. O. Vincent Coffin, and the State regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

\* \* The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, met at the Historical Society rooms, February 10. Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, the recording secretary, read a paper on "Our Churches During the Revolution."

\* \* A meeting of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, was held February 10, at the Historical rooms, Bridgeport. Much business of importance came before the meeting. The Lineage paper for this meeting was read by Mrs. George A. Jamieson. The historian, Miss Hanover, read an interesting account of a journey to Washington 100 years ago, and the hardships endured.

\* \* The monthly meeting of the Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, was held at the home of Miss Alice G. Stanley, February 7. The paper was by Mrs. Talcott, the subject being "Farmington at the time of the Revolution." A poem entitled "The D. A. R. of To-day," was read by Mrs. Parker. The events of the month were given by Mrs. Davidson. A short article on "A Revolutionary Traveling Library" was read by Mrs. Allis.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Chapter met, January 21, at the residence of Mrs. William E. Stockton. Mr. H. H. Kingsley read a paper on "Politics of the American Revolution." The Chapter again met February 6, at the Auditorium. Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, regent, presided. After a few congratulatory remarks she introduced Mrs. J. Pajeau, who read a paper on the "Puritans in England, Holland and America," Mrs. Ralph Emerson read two national hymns composed by herself and dedicated to the Daughters. These hymns were forwarded to Washington in competition for adoption by the Order. Mrs. Fred W. Becker read an original patriotic poem. The delegates to the national meeting were requested to use their influence toward the naming of a day to be observed as "flag day" throughout the country. The question making Washington's birthday the occasion for advocating eternal peace with all the English-speaking people was discussed.

\* \* The annual meeting of the Rockford Chapter was held at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. Lathrop, January 8. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Ralph Emerson; vice-regent, Mrs. H. W. Taylor; recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie S. Brett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick; registrar, Mrs. Charles W. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Luther Derwent. Directors: Mrs. Byron Graham, Mrs. Lucius S.

Day, Miss Marcia Dorr, Mrs. Henry Freeman, Mrs. Edward S. Gregory. The Chapter numbers eighty members.

\* \* The Rock Island Chapter met at Mrs. C. H. Deere's, January 11, and elected as regent Mrs. C. H. Deere; vice-regent, Mrs. Harry Ainsworth; secretary, Miss Evans; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Sleight, and registrar, Miss Martha Atkinson.

## OHIO.

A chapter has been organized in Dayton, officered as follows: Regent, Mrs. Thomas Wood; vice-regent, Mrs. Stephen Patterson; registrar, Mrs. G. W. Rogers; secretary, Miss Rogers; treasurer, Miss Martha Perrine.

\* \* A chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, Hamilton, February 15. The Chapter was named after John Reily, the father of Mrs. Rathbone, the first and for about thirty-five years the clerk of Butler county and a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

\* \* The Youngstown Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Clark, January 14. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. R. W. Tayler, and vice-regent, Mrs. C. D. Arms, Mrs. William J. Hitchcock presided. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mrs. R. W. Tayler, regent; Mrs. C. D. Arms, vice-regent; Mrs. William J. Hitchcock, treasurer; Mrs. Howard B. Hills, secretary; Mrs. James L. Botsford, registrar; and Mrs. Edward H. Hosmer, historian.

\* \* The Xenia Chapter held a meeting with Mrs. S. M. Allison, February 8. Mrs. Allison read a paper on "Incidents During the Time of Washington."

\* \* At the regular meeting of the Chillicothe Chapter, held at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Stone, January 25, Miss Ella Gilmore read a paper on the history of Chillicothe. The attention of the Society is being given just now to the early times of the State and the northwest territory.

## INDIANA.

The General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, has decided to temporarily forego the previously contemplated erection of a \$1000 building on the site of the State Soldiers' Home. The Chapter, however, will probably soon invest in a granite drinking fountain for use and ornament on the grounds.

## IOWA.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held in Clinton, January 11, and the following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Regent, Abbie Caddie Mahin; vice-regent, Elizabeth Gardiner Eastman; vice-regent, Elizabeth Clark Wilcox; treasurer, Helen Valeria Seaman; registrar, Mary Pomeroy Ware; historian, Ida Whalen Armstrong.

## TENNESSEE.

The State chapters, through Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, of Memphis, have applied to the officials of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for space to make a patriotic display of relics and heirlooms, similar in character to



those made at the Expositions in Chicago and Atlanta, and also ask that October 7 the chapters be allowed to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, and to have October 19 set apart as a "National Daughters of the American Revolution Day," on which a congress of the Daughters could be held, and the surrender of Cornwallis be recalled.

\* \* The Bonnie Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, held a meeting January 22, at the home of the regent, Miss Mary Temple. The main question for consideration was the subject of defraying the expenses of the State regent, Mrs. Harry Matthews to the Continental Congress. Resolutions were read from the Watauga Chapter, concerning a contemplated movement to secure an appropriation from Congress for the mother and sister of Francis Scott Key, who are in Washington amid very destitute circumstances. A meeting of the Chapter occurred, February 13, at the residence of the regent, Miss Mary B. Temple. Mesdames Sneed, Caldwell and Perkins led in the discussion on colonial history assigned for the meeting.

\* \* The Watauga Chapter, Memphis, met January 22, with Mrs. H. P. Davis. The Corresponding Secretary had many interesting letters from chapters all over the United States, containing high commendation and indorsement of Watauga's appeal in behalf of Miss Elizabeth Howard Key. With the influence of the 10,000 "Daughters" of the land brought to bear upon Congress, they confidently look for the appropriation solicited. The following foreign officers were memorialized in concise, but very interesting papers: The French admiral, Count de Grasse; Baron von Steuben, Count de Rochambeau and the incomparable Kosciusko. The Chapter, met January 29 in the home of Mrs. Keller Anderson, for the collection of annual dues and confirmation of delegates to the Continental Congress.

\* \* The regular monthly meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter, was held at the residence of Mrs. Stirling, Memphis, January 11. The subjects of the papers were: "The Cumberland Settlement" and "Andrew Jackson." The members of Watauga Chapter were cordially invited.

\* \* The Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, met January 10, at the Nicholson House. Mrs. Florence Kirkman Drouillard, the regent, was in the chair. The first part of the meeting was given over to business and talk of the approaching National Convention. At the conclusion of the business Mrs. Hill read two of Gov. Winthrop's letters from New England to his wife across the water. Mrs. Gilchrist read an original poem, written at the suggestion of the Regent, upon the Chapter motto: "Put None But Americans on Guard To-Night."

\* \* The Campbell Chapter held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Berry, Nashville, February 12. The election of the State regent was discussed, and Mrs. W. W. Berry was elected vice-regent.

#### GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Chapter held a meeting in its newly acquired headquarters, Massachusetts Hall, January 15, Mrs. William Dickson in the chair. It was announced that Mr. G. W. Collier had presented the Chapter with a

suitable lot of ground on to which to remove its building, and that Mr. P. Calhoun had donated to the city sufficient land to make a proper approach to the future location of the Massachusetts Hall. The most devoted members of the organization found it difficult to realize the changed condition which recent events had brought about. Only a few weeks ago the organization was a homeless one. Recently not only a beautiful building has been presented to them in fee simple, but a handsome lot on which to put it, surrounded by forest trees and overhung by a most refreshing canopy of shade. Other donations will perhaps follow and before the year is finished the Atlanta Chapter will be given a prestige second to that of no chapter in the Revolutionary sisterhood. Heretofore the Atlanta Chapter has possessed only one charter, the one on which it was first organized. It has now a legal charter from the State of Georgia. This was drawn up by Mr. Fulton Colville, a Son of the American Revolution and attorney for the Atlanta Chapter. This charter was read at the meeting and unanimously accepted. Under the new charter the Daughters of the Revolution can hold and purchase property. A handsome bell was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon. The bell was manufactured from the surplus metal left over after molding the Columbian peace bell. At a meeting of the Chapter February 15, Dr. F. H. Orme delivered an address on the duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution being select in membership.

\*.\* The Xavier Chapter, Rome, gave a colonial tea at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Norton, February 4. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the affair were arrayed in genuine colonial costumes. The object of the entertainment was to raise funds sufficient to defray expenses of a delegate to the National Convention.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The regents of the various chapters met in Boston, January 20, for conference and to arrange plans for the trip to Washington at the time of the "Continental Congress." Massachusetts has now twenty-five chapters, with a membership of over 1000 women. Going, the party will leave Boston, Monday, February 17, on the "Colonial express." It was voted at this meeting that members be assessed ten cents each annually, the amount to be used to defray the expenses of the State regent at Washington, and where she may be called in the interest of the Order.

\*.\* The Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, met February 6 with Mrs. C. H. Bond. The regent, Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, presided. Business concerning the coming Continental Congress was attended to. Col. H. A. Thomas gave an informal talk on patriotism, and urged that the two societies, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, join forces, and predicted that if they did so they would become a mighty power in politics without the ballot.

\*.\* The State societies are in a very flourishing condition. Mrs. Charles H. Masury is preparing a history of the work of the organization in Massachusetts, to be published in book form and kept with the State records. She was given a "Colonial tea" by the General Israel Putnam

Chapter, Danvers. She has since November established several new chapters. Mrs. Ida Farr Miller is regent of the Wakefield Chapter. Other new ones are at Brookline, Brockton, Newburyport, Lawrence and Cohasset.

\*.\* The General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston, has organized with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Barnes; vice-regent, Mrs. C. J. Samson; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Josselyn; registrar, Mrs. Frank Cushman; historian, Miss Lucy E. Woodwell.

\*.\* The Springfield Chapter held its annual meeting and election January 13. The present membership is 184, a gain of fifty-eight during the year. The officers elected: Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; vice-regent, Mrs. George A. Birnie; recording secretary, Mrs. George F. Fuller; corresponding secretary, Miss Emily W. Spooner; treasurer, Mrs. Frank B. Powers; registrar, Mrs. Ralph P. Alden.

\*.\* An occasion of unusual interest was the monthly meeting of the Old Concord Chapter, held January 20, at the home of the vice-regent, Miss Jeanie S. Barrett.

\*.\* The first meeting of the Fall River Chapter was held, January 13, at the residence of Miss Mary Holmes. The gathering proved to be a most enthusiastic one. Mrs. Richard J. Barker, of the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, read an interesting and patriotic paper, and Mrs. Bradford Davol and Miss Holmes read articles which were appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Mary J. Conant Neill also took part in the exercises.

\*.\* The Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton, have reorganized with the following officers: Regent, Miss Webster; vice-regent, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; secretary and treasurer, Miss Helen Webster; registrar, Mrs. G. L. Munn; historian, Miss D. C. Miller.

\*.\* Mrs. A. C. Deane is receiving the names of the prospective charter members of Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, of Greenfield. The necessary fifteen names to secure a charter have been forwarded and the Chapter is likely to start off with a membership of nearly fifty.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Chapter held a meeting in Davis' parlors January 20. Papers were read by the historian, Miss Mary Clark, of Belvidere, and Miss Grace Coe and Mrs. William H. Guerin, of Newark. Mrs. Guerin's paper was an interesting sketch of the Revolution from a British standpoint, obtained from contemporary British publications. A luncheon followed. Among those present were State regent, Mrs. William S. Stryker, of Trenton; chapter regent, Mrs. David A. Depue, of Newark; vice-regents, Mrs. Howard Richards, of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Charles Borchertling, of Newark, and honorary vice-regent, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, of Jersey City.

\*.\* At the meeting of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, held January 14, at Sunnyside, the home of Mrs. W. H. Dunham, Mrs. Spaulding treated her fellow-members to a pleasant surprise by presenting the Chapter with

two beautiful silk flags. One was of blue with a white stripe on each side, the colors of the National Society. It was neatly lettered, "Daughters of the American Revolution." The other flag was of orange, the Chapter color, and bore the name, "Camp Middlebrook Chapter." The flags were used in the decorations at the annual dinner, January 17.

\* \* The Boudinot Chapter met at Dr. Cannon's, Elizabeth, January 24. The hostess, Miss Van Vrankin, was assisted by Mrs. Cannon and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Jones, Jr. The occasion was the eve of the anniversary of the skirmish between the Americans and British in Elizabethtown, on January 25, 1780, at which time the First Presbyterian Church and the court house were burned. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. E. G. Putnam, regent of the Chapter. After a few preliminary remarks, Mrs. Putnam announced the recent election of Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark, as State regent of New Jersey for the coming year. Mrs. Benjamin Williamson read a most interesting paper on the subject of the event which was being celebrated, viz.: "The Battle of Elizabethtown." Mrs. Putnam then read a paper entitled "Ancestry."

#### KENTUCKY.

The John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, was entertained, February 1, at the Kenton Club by Mrs. I. B. Nall and Mrs. R. W. Brown. The business session was concluded with an entertaining musical and literary programme. Mrs. W. J. Hardy read an interesting sketch, entitled "George Washington as a Lover."

\* \* A chapter has been organized in Henderson with fourteen members and Mrs. Helen McClain as regent.

\* \* The Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington, held its annual meeting, January 20, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Henry Queen, and elected officers as follows: Regent, Mrs. William H. Mackoy; vice-regent, Mrs. John R. Selden; secretary, Mrs. Frank Rothier; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Helm; registrar, Mrs. Mary Trimble; historian, Miss Mary Queen. The usual reports of retiring officers were read.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The difficulty between the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, over the occupancy of the second floor of Independence Hall, came to a climax before Councils' Committee on City Property, February 5. An ordinance had been introduced at the request of the Sons to give them the exclusive right to the use, occupation and possession of the rooms, wherein to form a historical museum, on the condition that they should allow the Daughters to hold meetings there four times a year. As the two societies had already been granted the right to occupy the rooms jointly, the Daughters opposed the proposition to put them out. The Sons, in a communication to Councils, said that joint authority and control could only lead to confusion and difficulty, and that, if Councils preferred to give charge of

the rooms to the Daughters, the Sons were willing to withdraw. After discussion of the matter there was shown a strong disposition in the committee to take the Sons at their word and let them vacate; but the representatives of the Daughters said they preferred no such step should be taken. The ordinance, however, was by a unanimous vote referred back to Councils with a negative recommendation, and a resolution adopted requesting the Chief of the Bureau of City Property to permit the Daughters to proceed with the work of restoring the rooms to their condition at the time of the Revolution without regard to the Sons. This was regarded as a complete victory by the supporters of the Daughters' side of the controversy. When the ordinance was read, the Chairman of the sub-committee on the allotting of rooms in "State House Row," suggested that it would be wise to have an ordinance introduced giving each of the societies a room. He regarded the present ordinance as being very unjust. He said the Sons were willing to let the Daughters meet there only on sufferance four times a year. Select Councilman William Finlay Brown appeared for the Daughters, and sketched the history of the trouble. He backed up his assertions with the letters passing between representatives of the two bodies. He recalled how the Sons were first given the right to occupy the old Council chambers, and how their ordinance was then amended so as to give the Daughters joint use of the rooms. The amendment was adopted, he said, because the Daughters had applied to the Sons for a share in the occupancy of the rooms, and had been told by the Sons that under their grant they had no right to let anyone else use the rooms, and advised to ask Councils for permission. The Daughters have raised money to establish a museum and restore the rooms, and have been anxious to co-operate with the Sons, but all their numerous efforts to this end have met with rebuffs. The only condition on which the Sons would permit them to share in the work was absolute renunciation of the rights which had been obtained from Councils at the suggestion of the Sons themselves. Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, wrote a letter asking the Sons to appoint a committee to adjust the whole matter. To this request Chairman J. E. Carpenter and Secretary Ethan A. Weaver replied that so long as the other Society adhered to "the claims made" under the terms of the ordinance granting it equal use of the rooms, they did not consider it likely that any benefit would result from the appointment of a committee of consultation. "Have the Sons done anything towards establishing a museum?" asked Mr. Brown. "So far as I can see, no. They have asked Councils for an appropriation for the purpose. If this ordinance is returned with a negative recommendation, the Daughters, who have the funds in hand, will be glad to start to-morrow to carry out their plans." Mrs. Harrison related to the councilmen a conversation she had with Charles Henry Jones, of the Sons of the Revolution, in which Mr. Jones said the Society would not spend any money on the building unless the city gave it the sole use of the rooms. She replied that her Society wanted to restore the building to the state it was in during the Revolution, and wanted everybody to see it. Mr. Jones' reply, she said, was: "You are too patriotic." Mrs. Harrison said that the Sons wanted not



merely to get rid of the Daughters, but to have the "exclusive use" of the rooms. The matter was disposed of as above stated. As a result of the decision to permit the Daughters to proceed with the work of restoring the rooms on the second floor of Independence Hall to their original condition, there is every likelihood that an early start will be made by the Society to carry out the project. Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, regent of the Philadelphia Chapter says:

The matter is now in the hands of a committee, who are fully empowered by the Society to go on with the work. The members of the committee are Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mrs. James Mauran Rhodes, Miss Frances Magee, Mrs. Edward Smith and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, chairman. We were very fortunate in finding among the records of the Historical Society an exact plan of the arrangement of the rooms as they were in the colonial and Revolutionary days. It is stated on the plan that the rooms were completed in that form in 1734, and there was probably no material alteration until the present century. In those days the second floor was divided longitudinally—right down the middle. This made a long and rather narrow room, overlooking Chestnut street. It was 107 feet long and there were nine windows looking on the street. This was the banqueting hall, and a fine old room it must have been. At each end was an old-fashioned fireplace, and these, we have found, are still intact, although they have been hidden by steam radiators and other things. The other side of the longitudinal division was divided into five sections, looking out upon Independence square. The staircase, which in the old days before the tower was built, was farther forward, came up in the middle section. On each side of the staircase was an ante-chamber, and beyond these, at each end, were Council rooms. By the courtesy of the Historical Society, we were permitted to place the old plan in the hands of an architect.

On February 6 a resolution was adopted in Council discharging the City Property Committee from further consideration of the ordinance to grant the Sons of the Revolution exclusive use of the old Council chambers in Independence Hall, the bill having been reported negatively. Chief Eisenhower, of the Bureau of City Property, and Chief Haddock, of the Building Inspection Bureau, in company with Mrs. C. C. Harrison, representing the Daughters, inspected the old Council chambers in the State House, with a view to ascertain what alterations are necessary to restore the rooms to their original condition and adapt them to the occupancy of that patriotic organization. While the inspection was only cursory, enough was ascertained to show that whatever alterations may be needed can be made with safety, as the walls and timbers are sound and in good condition, and do not materially show the wear and tear of the years that have passed since the historic building was first erected.

\*.\* At the meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, in Independence Hall, January 17, Mrs. Herman Hoopes read Miss F. S. Magee's paper on "Major John Polhemus," and Miss Baird Huey read a paper on "The History of the Culbertsons."

\*.\* The Delaware County Chapter, Media, gave a formal luncheon and reception at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, February 15.

\*.\* Donegal Chapter, February 12, held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Du Bois Rohrer, Lancaster. An invitation was

received from the Iris Club to hold a tea at the club house on Washington's birthday, and it was accepted. "The Surrender of Cornwallis" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Ella McIlvaine; Miss Clarke read a copy of a letter from the chaplain of the Continental Congress to George Washington, and Miss Frazier read an article on "Independence Hall."

\*.\* At the meeting of the Yorktown Chapter, York, held at the home of Miss Isabel Small, February 12, after a variety of business had been disposed of, Miss Small entertained the members by reading copies of some decidedly interesting letters written in the year 1778.

\*.\* The Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle, held a meeting, January 27, at the house of the regent, Mrs. Sarah Watts Rose. The present officers were re-elected for another year, viz.: Regent, Mrs. S. W. Rose; registrar, Mrs. A. D. B. Smead; secretary, Miss Helen A. Beatty; treasurer, Miss Rebecca Henderson.

\*.\* The first annual meeting of Merion Chapter, Montgomery county, was held, January 31, in the Guild Hall of St. Asaph's Church, Bala. Officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Munyon; vice-regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Nock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; treasurer, Mrs. Shelley T. Jones; registrar, Mrs. Beulah Harvey-Whilldin; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey. The Chapter having passed a resolution indorsing the trailing arbutus as the national flower, Miss Margaret B. Harvey presented to the Chapter her "National Flower Exhibit," an arbutus picture which had been returned from Atlanta at the close of the Exposition. The Chapter made an historic pilgrimage, February 11, and visited Betsy Ross' house, Christ Church, Carpenters' Hall and Independence Hall. At Betsy Ross' house a lady demonstrated the manner in which Mrs. Ross cut out an American star with one cut. Among the many attractions at Christ Church the pilgrims noticed the yellowed colonial prayer-book, in which the prayers for the King and royal family were cut out and a prayer for the President of the United States pasted in its place. At Carpenters' Hall they studied the autographs of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris and Patrick Henry. At Independence Hall they were, of course, attracted by the returned Liberty Bell.

\*.\* The Wilkes-Barre Chapter gave a reception in the rooms of the Historical Society, January 20, when John S. Harding read a paper on "Thomas Jefferson," and met again February 3, when a paper was read on "Connecticut" by Mrs. Murray Reynolds.

\*.\* The West Chester Chapter held its regular monthly meeting January 16, at the home of Mrs. John N. Guss. The session was well attended and an interesting programme was rendered. One of the pleasantest features of the afternoon was the reading by Miss Genevieve Zane, of an interesting paper on the life of her ancestor, Col. Ebenezer Zane, one of the first settlers of Wheeling, W. Va., who was active in defending the frontier during the Revolutionary War.

\*.\* The delegates to the Continental Congress from the Pittsburgh Chapter have had Mrs. David Kirk deliver several lectures on Parliamentary rules for their instruction, at the residence of Mrs. Painter.

\*.\* The Hugh White Chapter, of Lock Haven, held its annual meeting January 18, at the home of Miss Sara Hepburn Harvey. The historic topic discussed was the "Battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781." The election of officers for the ensuing year was held with the following result: Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott; vice-regent, Mrs. T. C. Hipple; secretary, Miss Sara H. Harvey; treasurer, Mrs. Francis Smith; registrar, Mrs. D. F. Good; historian, Mrs. R. W. Perkins.

#### WISCONSIN.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Loan Exhibit, to be given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Chapter, held January 20, at the residence of Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Milwaukee, it was decided to hold the exhibition at the Athenæum, March 9 and 10. The following chairmen of sub-committees were appointed: Laces and fans, Mrs. Kellogg Sexton; flags and china, Mrs. S. S. Merrill; Indian curios, Miss Grace Young; silver, Mrs. James Fox; books and manuscripts, Mrs. J. V. Quarles; miniatures and textile fabrics, Miss Josephine Hustis; Revolutionary relics, Mrs. C. C. Southwell; miscellaneous, Mrs. H. R. Vedder. It was also decided to appoint an honorary committee, to consist of four members of the Sons of the American Revolution, three members of the Loyal Legion and three members of Walcott Post. Col. John C. Spooner and Gen. Lucius Fairchild will be asked to deliver short addresses on patriotic subjects, one on each evening. Gov. Upham and Maj. Koch will be asked to serve on the honorary committee.

#### FLORIDA.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. John G. Christopher, in Riverside, January 14 and February 11.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Norfolk Chapter opened a colonial loan exposition, January 21, at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page. The Chapter also gave a grand colonial ball on February 11, and on February 22 presented Washington's portrait to the public schools of Norfolk. Many of the patriotic-hereditary societies in different parts of the country are doing an excellent work in supplying public schools with photogravure portraits of Washington. The portrait generally used is published by A. M. Elson & Co., of Boston, and is a work of art of the highest order. This patriotic and educational work is one worthy of emulation by all, and reflects great credit upon those societies and individuals who are concerned in this worthy and practical work. It has led to the more careful study of Washington's life and character by public-school pupils—the best incentive to public spirit possible.

\*.\* The "colonial ball," which took place February 12, at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, under the auspices of the Great Bridge Chapter, was a brilliant success. The Academy was beautifully decorated. The Naval Post

Orchestra furnished the music. The receiving party consisted of Gen. Washington and staff and Gen. Lafayette and staff. John Goode, of Washington, D. C., impersonating the former, Mr. Etienne Muller, of Norfolk, the latter, and Mrs. W. Lane Kelly, of Norfolk, as Mrs. Washington. The guests were presented by Mr. William H. White, as master of ceremonies. The reception took place near the proscenium boxes, with the Daughters handsomely attired in colonial costumes. It was followed by a grand promenade of all those in costume, the minuet, in which sixteen couples participated, then the dancing of the Reiley, and general dancing.

\*.\* A meeting of the Richmond Chapter was held at the rooms of the Historical Society, January 15. The resignations of Mrs. B. L. Purcell and Mrs. Whitfield, as recording secretary and registrar, were read and accepted, with regret, and Miss Mary Lewis and Miss Strudwick elected to fill these vacancies. In consideration of the interest of Jamestown island for the whole country, it has been decided that the Old Dominion Chapter shall present its claims to the National Congress that all other chapters may have the privilege of contributing to its preservation. An excursion, under the auspices of the Daughters, which promised much of interest and success, was agreed upon for the last week in May. The objective point being Mount Vernon. At a meeting, February 15, the excursion was abandoned, and the more feasible one of a play after Easter was adopted. Committees were appointed to make all arrangements.

\*.\* The Staunton Chapter was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James R. Taylor, at their residence, January 9. The Chapter has been making a study of Virginia history, beginning at the colonial period, and up to this time has threaded its way through Virginia's vicissitudes until now the reconstruction period has been reached. Capt. Thomas D. Ranson read an interesting paper, prepared by him, giving an admirable story of this painful and perilous period of the Old Dominion's history.

\*.\* The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke, gave a reception, February 8, when Prof. C. W. Kent delivered a lecture on "Sydney Lanier."

\*.\* The first of a course of parlor lectures on historical subjects, under the auspices of the Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, was given by Prof. James A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia, at the residence of Prof. M. W. Humphries. His subject was an account of the "Strange Adventures of a Revolutionary Parson," based upon the experiences of an ancestor of the speaker, as recorded in a very remarkable diary which was begun in 1606 and is still kept up, having passed through ten generations of the Thruston family. Among other interesting events mentioned in connection with the life of the subject of the discourse was that of his conducting services and preaching in his clerical robes upon the duty of patriotism, and then throwing aside stole and surplice and appearing in the uniform of a colonel of Volunteers, ready to lead his people where he believed that their duty called them.

## NEW YORK.

The Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, at its annual meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Mary Saily Warren, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard was by acclamation re-elected as regent. The success of the Chapter organization is due to the unwearied energy of Mrs. Stoddard, who is a lineal descendant of Judge Jeremiah Platt, of Huntington, L. I., founder of Plattsburgh. Other officers elected were: Vice-regent, Mrs. Margaret P. Myers; recording secretary, Miss Theodora Kyle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Walworth Cady; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Warren; registrar, Mrs. John H. Myers; historian, Mrs. Mary McGill Gamble. A course of study is being pursued in the form of articles upon the early history of this part of the country.

\*\*\* A literary and musical afternoon was pleasantly spent by the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, January 24, at the residence of its secretary, Mrs. Horace D. Hufcut. An interesting address was made by Rev. A. P. Van Geisan, D. D., upon the proposed monument to be erected here, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the memory of those men, who met in the court house in the summer of 1788 and were instrumental in "ratifying the Constitution of the United States." The Chapter met February 14. Miss Avery read a paper on the early history of Poughkeepsie. Miss DuBois, of Fishkill, gave a history of Fishkill during the Revolutionary War, and Miss Rankin one on the history of Newburg during Washington's time.

\*\*\* The Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, assembled in Mrs. Mills' parlors for an "Afternoon of History," January 25. The chief paper was by Miss Alice Hasbrouck on "Nathan Hale."

\*\*\* The New York City Chapter will give a loan exhibition on March 9, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the Francis Scott Key monument fund. The Chapter has issued a calendar consisting of the seals of the thirteen original States, the seals each surmounted by the American eagle. Twelve of the eagles bear the calendar of the month. Under the seals are dates of importance to the State represented, and on the back of the calendar bits of information and a list of days to be celebrated. This calendar is designed by Miss Janet Van Salisbury.

\*\*\* Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Abbie C. Turner; vice-regent, Mrs. Clara M. Murdock; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence E. Whitbeck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen A. C. Church; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Leaning; registrar, Miss Emma Cory; historian, Miss Jean Forbes.

\*\*\* A number of women of Rome met January 13, at Clarke Memorial Hall, and organized the Fort Stanwix Chapter. Mrs. Elizabeth R. H. Bright, who had previously been appointed Chapter regent, appointed her associate officers for the first year, as follows: Miss Phebe H. Stryker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. P. Backus, recording secretary; Miss Mary L. Bissell, registrar; Miss S. Louise Wright, treasurer.



\* \* The Swekatsi Chapter was organized in Ogdensburg, January 7, and the following officers appointed: Regent, Miss Harriet Louise Seymour Hasbrouck; vice-regent, Mrs. Louise P. Smith; recording secretary, Miss Laura M. Hasbrouck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence C. S. Bill; treasurer, Mrs. Elsie M. Brownlow; registrar, Mrs. Harriet M. Morrison; historian, Miss Mary L. Deane. A meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of the regent, Miss Hasbrouck, February 6. Interesting papers were read on the "Pilgrims in Holland and America."

\* \* The monthly meeting of the Mohawk Chapter, Albany, was held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Manning, February 12. In the unavoidable absence of the regent, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell occupied the chair. After routine business was concluded, papers on "Jane McCrea" and "Philip Livingston," were read. This was followed by the exhibition, through Mrs. George P. Wilson, of a copy of the original subscription book of the "Mischienna," together with a *fac-simile* of the ticket of admission and Major Andre's report of the fete.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. John E. Bacon, of Columbia, State regent, is very active and successful in organizing local chapters. Through her efforts the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, was founded at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Ryan, December 12, with Mrs. Rebecca Motte H. Ryan, regent, and Mrs. F. M. Jones, vice-regent. A chapter was founded January 24, at Edgefield, in the famous old district of '96, and named "Andrew Pickens," with Mrs. Kate W. Cheetham, regent, and Mrs. Ellen Youngblood, vice-regent. The Columbia Chapter gave a "tea party," January 16, to the public, charging admission, the profits going to the benefit of the Columbia Hospital.

#### VERMONT.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier: Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Carleton; vice-regent, Mrs. Minnie J. V. Adams; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Smilie; treasurer, Mrs. Amelia L. Briggs; historian, Mrs. Mary F. Cummins; registrar, Miss Jennie P. Phinney; chaplain, Rev. A. N. Lewis. The Chapter gave a reception, February 18, at the house of Mrs. Houghton.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, met January 8, at the residence of the Misses Thorpe. Miss Thorpe read an interesting sketch of Patrick Henry, Mrs. Mary H. Banning read a paper on "The Difficulties Obtaining in the English Army," and Mrs. Houghton took as her theme, "Our Friends at the Time of the Revolution." An informal discussion of the papers closed the pleasant afternoon.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, awarded a decent prize, January 18, to a pupil of the public schools, Sadie J. Goodwin, for the best essay on the historical incident of Washington's refusing the crown offered to him by letter from Col. Lewis Nichola in behalf of the army in May, 1782.

## LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Chapter met, February 11, at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Labouisse. The meeting was called by Miss Katharine Minor, State regent for Louisiana. Miss Minor hopes to shortly organize chapters in Baton Rouge, Shreveport and other points.

## MINNESOTA.

Mrs. R. M. Newport, State regent, gave a reception January 23, from 3 to 6, at her residence, in St. Paul, to the Chapters of the Order in the State. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Leach, regent of the Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. George Christian, regent of the Colonial Chapter; Mrs. M. W. Lewis, ex-regent of the Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. Nichols, ex-regent of the Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Montfort, regent of the St. Paul Chapter; Mrs. Joseph MacWilliams, regent of the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul; Mrs. Mason, ex-regent of the St. Paul Chapter; Mrs. Dennison Billings Smith, of Duluth, and the vice-president-general of the State of Minnesota, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

\*\*\* The Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, met January 17, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Kendrick to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Cowpens. A very interesting paper, descriptive of the battle was read by Mrs. J. K. Hosmer. Mrs. Frank Larabee, Mrs. Lucy Leavenworth Wilder Morris and Miss Foss also contributed to the entertainment. The next social meeting will be entertained by Mrs. Eugenie Adams Jackson, historian of the Chapter. The Chapter met January 30, at the home of the regent, Mrs. G. H. Christian, to elect delegates to the National Congress of the Order. The Chapter recommended the re-election of Mrs. R. M. Newport as State regent and named Mrs. John Quincy Adams, the present vice-president-general for Minnesota, as second choice. The next regular meeting of the Chapter will be April 19, although it will join with the Sons of the Revolution on February 22 in some kind of a meeting.

\*\*\* A meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, was held January 28, in the parlors of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mrs. D. A. Montfort, newly elected regent of the Chapter, presided. The paper of the afternoon was prepared and read by Mrs. C. E. Riggs and was entitled "Highways and Byways of Colonial Life."

## MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Chapter met January 31 at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Bascom and elected the following officers: Mrs. George Shields, regent; Mrs. H. N. Spencer, vice-regent; Mrs. W. B. Bascom, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Hardaway, registrar; Mrs. Amos Thayer, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Winn, historian.

## COLORADO.

The State Society held its annual meeting, January 27, in Denver. Mrs. J. L. McNeil, regent, presided and delivered an address. The officers now are: Regent, Mrs. John L. McNeil; vice-regent, Mrs. John F.

Spalding; secretary, Mrs. James D. Whitmore; treasurer, Mrs. Charles B. Kountze; registrar, Mrs. N. P. Hill; historian, Mrs. Edwin B. Hendrie; librarian, Mrs. James B. Grant; chaplain, Rev. F. S. Spalding.

## MAINE.

The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, held a meeting January 17. The regent, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, presided. An interesting paper on the perilous times in Ipswich during the Revolution was read by Mrs. Glazier, and the historian, Miss McDonald, read an account of the movement on the part of the Sons of the Revolution of Illinois to erect a monument to Gen. Montgomery in Canada. Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Warren King and Mrs. Bailey were appointed a committee to arrange for an observance of Washington's birthday. The Chapter held a special meeting, January 27, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting on observance of Washington's birthday. Madam Regent Palmer presided. The committee recommended that a colonial tea party be given and that the Maine Society Sons of the American Revolution be invited to join with them on the afternoon of February 22, in social union to commemorate the day. The report was accepted. The Society again met February 9 to make further arrangements as to the celebration.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Continental Chapter held a meeting January 11, for the transaction of business, at the residence of Mrs. Mary L. Gist, the vice-regent of the Chapter. After the business was concluded the members present spent a delightful social evening and refreshments were served. The Chapter held an open meeting January 20 at the Oxford Hotel. Mrs. Ballenger, the regent, presided. After transaction of business the Daughters of the American Revolution young ladies' chorus sang. Rev. Howard W. Ennis gave a most interesting talk upon the "Women of the Hudson River Valley During the Revolution." Mrs. M. S. Gist, vice-regent, read a part of the paper read by her before the Women's Congress at Atlanta, on "Penwomen in Patriotic Teaching."

\* \* The Martha Washington Chapter gave an enjoyable entertainment, January 8, in the parlor of the Riggs House. Miss Pike, the regent of the Chapter, presided, and a fine music and literary programme was heartily appreciated by the large audience of members and invited guests. The officers and members of the Chapter received with their regent, Miss Lilian Pike, at 1312 Florida avenue, January 20.

THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—A new Order bearing this title has been organized in Chicago, and incorporated January 31 under the laws of the State of Illinois. It will be a unique military organization. The incorporators are Col. Charles Page Bryan, Col. Willis Brown, Lieut. William Porter Adams, Lieut. Edward Sidney Rogers and Mr. Charles Cromwell. The present headquarters are Chicago. Full information as to the Order may be had of Mr. Adams, No. 278 East Madison street, Chicago.

A member of this new military Order must be a member of a patriotic-hereditary society, and a descendant in the male line of a man who served in the army or navy of colonial times, the Revolution, the War of 1812, or the Mexican War. The Order will be organized as regiment or battalion—one corps will wear a colonial uniform, another a Revolutionary war uniform, the third and fourth uniforms of the "1812 period" and Mexican War. If a member of the Order derives his right to membership from only a "colonial warsman," his place will be in the colonial company; if from a Revolutionary soldier, then into the Revolutionary company will he go, and so on; but if from soldiers of more than one period he may select the corps of which he wishes to be a member.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—The officers of the Society held a business meeting, February 10, at the rooms of the New York Ladies' Club, 28 East Twenty-second street. A social meeting of the Society will take place the last week in February. On February 5, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth lectured at the New York Ladies' Club, on "Parliamentary Usages," before the Daughters of the Cincinnati and the Colonial Dames.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD.—The principal speakers at the February meeting of the Guild which was held at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, were the president, Gen. Wilson, and the well-known portrait painter, Conant. The former exhibited a graphic *fac-simile* of the famous Gettysburg address taken from the only existing copy, and read a portion of the pathetic second inaugural address, which the General heard delivered by President Lincoln. He stated that, in the judgment of Edward Everett, these two addresses were likely to outlive any yet delivered by an American. Mr. Conant gave an interesting account of Mr. Lincoln's personality at the period just after his election in 1860, when the artist spent a week in Springfield for the purpose of painting his portrait. There was a lady member of the Guild present who occupied a seat in a box opposite to that occupied by the President, and who saw the assassin leap to the stage after firing the fatal shot, as well as the scene which occurred in Mr. Lincoln's box, after Booth's disappearance from the theatre.

## BOOK NEWS.

THE Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will publish its second volume of the war papers prepared and read before it, from 1891 to 1895, by companions of the Order. The titles of these papers and the names of their authors are as follow :

"Life and Services of General William Tecumseh Sherman," Capt. F. H. Magdeburg, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "The First Vicksburg Expedition and the Battle of Baton Rouge, 1862," Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette; "The Development of Our Armies, 1861-1865," Capt. George W. Burnell, 10th Vermont Infantry and 19th U. S. C. T.; "The Loyal Legion," Capt. A. Ross Houston; "In the Immediate Rear; Experiences and Observations of a Field Surgeon," Surgeon Almon Clarke, 1st Vermont Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; "Experiences with the 9th Brigade, Rousseau's Division, Army of Ohio," Surgeon Solon Marks, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Abraham Lincoln, or Jefferson Davis, as Commander-in-Chief," Capt. George E. Sutherland, 13th Horse Artillery, U. S. C. T.; "A Reminiscence," Capt. H. B. Jackson; "Early War Days in Missouri," Capt. Charles Morton, 3d U. S. Cavalry; "War Questions in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin," Brevet Brig.-General F. C. Winkler, Lieut.-Col. 26th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "The Wisconsin Cavalry Service During the War," Col. E. A. Calkins, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; "The Women of the North During 1861-1865," Capt. F. H. Magdeburg, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Response to Toast: Boys of the Loyal Legion," Capt. Charles King, 5th U. S. Cavalry; "Reminiscences of the Battle of Gettysburg," Col. Cornelius Wheeler, First Lieut. 2d Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "The Signal Corps of the Army During the Rebellion," Maj. W. W. Rowley, Capt. 28th New York Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Battle of Gettysburg, with Map," Col. E. E. Bryant, 3d and 50th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Reminiscences of 1st New York 'Lincoln' Cavalry," First Lieut. W. H. Beach, 1st New York Cavalry, U. S. Volunteer; "First Day at Gettysburg," Col. J. A. Watrous, First Lieut. and Adj. 6th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "In and Out of the Wisconsin Adjutant-General's Office, 1862-1866," Gen. Augustus Gaylord; "The Old Army," Maj. Moses Harris, 1st and 8th U. S. Cavalry; "King's Division—Fredericksburg to Manassas—An Episode of Pope's Virginia Campaign," First Lieut. T. W. Haight, 24th New York Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Abraham Lincoln," Bishop Samuel Fallows, Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard; "Experiences at the Battle of Stone River," Surgeon Solon Marks, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Armies of Other Countries," Surgeon Walter Kempster, 10th New York Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; "Our Soldiers as Citizens," Maj. William Ruger, Adj. 13th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Capt. A. A. G.; "Chickamauga," Capt. E. B. Parsons, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; "Gainesville, Groverton and Second Bull Run," First Lieut. Theron W. Haight, 24th New York Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.



It is estimated that in an octavo volume these papers will cover some 500 pages. All have been carefully revised by the writers, and every arrangement has been made for the preparation of a book that, in its binding and letterpress, will be an ornament to any library, while the contents are soldiers' stories, full of historical value to the student of the war, and of deep and abiding interest to the men who, like the writers, gave their best energies to the defense of the flag and maintenance of the National Union.

The book will be published by Messrs. Burdick, Armitage & Allen, of Milwaukee, under the auspices and by the direction of the Commandery, and will be ready for delivery about March 15, 1896. Its price will be two dollars, and it will be sent postpaid to any address.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF THE OHIO SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1895, is a handsome piece of workmanship, giving the roster of the Society illustrated with a score of portraits of ancestors of the members. A list of Revolutionary War soldiers, who died in Hamilton county, Ohio, with notices of their services, compiled by Gen. S. F. Cary, is a part of this book.

THE STORY OF THE INDIAN,\* a most attractive book which presents an admirable graphic picture of the actual Indian, whose home life, religious observances, amusements, together with the various phases of his devotion to war and the chase, and finally the effects of encroaching civilization, are delineated with a certainty and an absence of sentimentalism or hostile prejudice that impart a peculiar distinction to this eloquent story of a passing life. Mr. Grinnell, the author, who is an adopted chief of the Pawnees and also of the Blackfeet, has written from actual personal observation and experience. This book, which is handsomely illustrated, is the first volume in the Story of the West Series, published by the Appletons, which will present types like the Indian, cowboy, soldier, miner, and others who have been characteristic of the development of the West.

THE GERMAN PIETISTS OF PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA, by Julius F. Sachse, is a very complete history of the early German emigration to the American colonies, and is a work showing the greatest amount of intelligent labor by the author on both sides of the Atlantic. The community of the German Pietists, or Rosicrucian Mystics, came in a body to America in the year 1694, under the leadership of Magister Johanna Kelpius, in the firm belief of the approach of the Millennium. To this body of religious enthusiasts this handsome volume is dedicated. Their immigration had the most important effect on both the Quaker and Church parties in the province of Pennsylvania, as well as on the neighboring colonies.

The second part of the book ("The Hermits on the Wissahickon,") is a mine of quaint and curious old legends and traditions, well worthy, not only of perusal, but of preservation. The edition, which is splendidly illustrated, is limited to 500 copies. For sale by the Historical Register Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

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\* "The Story of the Indian." By George Bird Grinnell. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

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